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ON
THE EIGHTH SESSION
OF THE SECOND
SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY
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FOR THE FURTHER PROMOTION
OF PEACEFUL UNIFICATION
OF THE COUNTRY

FOR THE FURTHER PROMOTION OF PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

REPORT MADE BY CHOI YONG KUN, PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, AT THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE SECOND SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE D.P.R.K.

November 19, 1960

Deputies!

At the present juncture, the question of realizing the peaceful unification of the country represents the greatest desire and supreme national task of the Korean people.

Our people are undergoing ever greater misfortunes and sufferings owing to the division of the country which has already lasted for fifteen years.

The partition of the country cannot but evoke ever deeper apprehension and anxiety about the future destiny of the nation.

Particularly, the catastrophic situation of South Korean economy and the wretched plight of the people there call for an immediate remedy.

The situation created today shows that the Korean people must find a way out without delay, overcoming the present predicament.

As you all know, in his report at the celebration meeting of the fifteenth anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, Premier Kim Il Sung set forth before the entire Korean people a new, great programme for the unification of the country and the prosperity of the nation.

In the historical report, Premier Kim Il Sung once again expounded the firm stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of the unification of the country and fundamental principles on peaceful unification and put forward new proposals.

This once again attested to the sincere efforts of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which are consistently and tirelessly struggling for the peaceful unification of the country.

The proposals made by Premier Kim Il Sung are a very realistic and reasonable programme based on the correct analysis of the current internal and external situation. The proposals have become a new impelling force in breaking deadlock between North and South Korea and opened an inspiring prospect for the solution of the unification problem.

This is why the proposals made by Premier Kim Il Sung are evoking enthusiastic response, enjoying unanimous approval and support at home and abroad.

Today these proposals are followed with keen interest and are arousing immense sympathy among the South Korean people of various strata.

South Korean public opinion pointed out that "national affinity is naturally felt" in the recent proposals made by Premier Kim Il Sung "because it is permeated with a desire to discuss among ourselves with open hearts the solution of matters concerning the life of our nation and the unification of the territory, not indefinitely groping about for ways and means to solve the questions by relying on outside forces."

This eloquently shows that the voice demanding the

solution of the unification problem by the Korean people's own force is mounting higher and higher and the idea of contact and negotiation is enjoying ever greater support as days go by among the South Korean people.

Today the zeal of the South Korean people for achieving unification is surging as never before and they are displaying high enthusiasm to accomplish this cause with their own hands. Ringing powerfully from the South Korean press is the voice holding that the question of unifying the country "is not a question to be disposed of behind the curtain largely by personal interests, desire or power of one dictator, a few politicians or a narrow circle that lord it over the reality" as in the past, but is a "question which should be studied, discussed and solved" by the whole nation.

In view of the grave consequences brought to South Korea by the division of the country, the South Korean public is directing great interest toward the establishment of a self-supporting economy and, in this connection, the demand for the realization of economic and cultural intercourse between the North and the South is mounting higher and higher.

The just assertion that "North-South unification and intercourse is the prerequisite to a self-supporting economy" is ringing out from among the South Korean public of various circles and it is responded to by the people of broad strata.

"The combination of the South Korean agriculture with the North Korean mining and manufacturing industries—what a good thing it will be. And how close the people of the same nation will get if they meet with each other and hold discussion. It is undoubtedly necessary to ex-

plore a possible way for contact"—this has become a powerful social demand which no one can muzzle.

All these facts indicate that today the South Korean public circles and people of all walks of life are keenly aware that the peaceful unification of the country must be accomplished by all means without delay and that the trend for peaceful unification has gained in strength as never before. (Applause.)

Deputies!

This steady advance of the South Korean people is by no means accidental.

The grave consequences of the territorial division are making themselves felt ever more keenly in the overall social and economic life of South Korea.

The South Korean people do not want to, nor can they, live any longer under the present circumstances.

Today the social and economic condition and the living of the people in South Korea has deteriorated to the extreme, such as never before experienced.

The national economy of South Korea has gone totally bankrupt; its national industry, the key branch in economic life, which was already insignificant in the beginning, has extremely deteriorated. In the South Korean rural area the relations of feudal exploitation are still maintained, the peasants' economy has become more fragmented and agricultural production further dwindled. South Korea has become an even more backward agrarian country than before the liberation and in the South Korean economy the organic links between the industrial domains and between industry and agriculture have been severed and the colonial lopsidedness has further aggravated, with the result that the independent development of

economy has become utterly inconceivable.

This shows that today South Korea, in economic respect, has turned into a colonial hell more horrible than the dark period under the Japanese imperialist rule.

It is clear to everyone how miserable and agonizing the South Korean people's life is under such economic situation.

In South Korea the number of the unemployed and semi-unemployed already accounts for more than half of the people capable of work.

The South Korean working people, who are hard up even if they have jobs, are dismissed en masse and driven out into the streets.

In the South Korean rural villages which have turned into famine areas, millions of foodless peasants hover on the verge of starvation from early spring.

The bankruptcy of the national economy has brought the steady rocketing of prices of commodities, further threatening the livelihood of the population.

Thus, today South Korea has turned into a land of abject poverty and death.

Innumerable people die of hunger, disease and exposure every day. There are even such unbearable instances of young women selling their bodies in the market to survive. On top of this, social disorder and confusion have reached the extreme; murderers and robbers are swaggering about the streets in broad daylight and traffic accidents, labour disasters, fire, typhoon and flood constantly take a heavy toll of human lives and do severe damage to people's properties.

Unable to endure any longer all these social evils and appalling hardships in their life from the colonial rule of

the past 15 years, the South Korean people rose up last April in a heroic resistance struggle against the oppressors. This was an eruption of the pent-up resentment and wrath and a mass struggle demanding the liberation from such predicaments and a new life. Braving the enemy's wanton firing, the masses who rose up in the resistance won a great victory by waging a courageous struggle with bare hands and overthrowing the Syngman Rhee puppet regime. However, the situation has not changed in the least; on the contrary, it has further aggravated today when half a year has passed since traitor Syngman Rhee was ousted.

It has been fully laid bare that the "commitments" made by the present regime of South Korea in face of the revolutionary sentiments of the people were merely empty talk and a deceptive trick.

Until yesterday the present rulers of South Korea raved about the "realization of democratic government", and today are taking more cruel suppressive measures, continuously and outrageously violating the genuine political freedom of the people.

The working people including workers and peasants are still kept out of the power and the free activities of political parties which truly represent their interest are banned.

The labour movement and freedom of speech, the press, association and assembly are faced with fresh suppression.

The present rulers who advocate "economy first" and talk about the "promotion of medium and small enterprises" and "physiocratic policy" have allotted hundreds of billion hwan to military, police and administrative expenditures, while allocating only the meagre sum of 14.9

billion hwan as a "fund for the promotion of medium and small enterprises" and 8.7 billion hwan for farming.

This is like a drop in the ocean in the light of the extremely urgent requirement of the South Korean economy.

Next year's budget with greater emphasis on military expenses than at the time of the Syngman Rhee rule envisages an intensified plunder of the popular masses, far from the economic rehabilitation.

The people's living is sinking deeper into a quagmire despite the unctuous slogan of the South Korean rulers on "building a welfare society."

Particularly, millions of peasants in the Ryungnam, Honam and other areas who had little for autumn harvest this year owing to the severe drought, typhoon and flood have already run out of provisions and the fishermen on Woolleung Island and in other areas are on the verge of starvation, awaiting relief.

Though a large number of people are spending nights on road-side when the severe cold is just around the corner, the authorities, far from taking any measures, are forcing those who live in board hovels to tear them down.

These facts show that the present regime of South Korea is in essence not different from the Syngman Rhee "government" and that it has neither sincerity nor competence at all to cope with the present catastrophe of South Korea.

No matter what forces may come to power in South Korea, they cannot cope with this catastrophe under the present condition.

The South Korean people of all strata are drawing les-

sons from their practical life, and are now coming out for a new struggle on a broader scale.

The fierce struggle of the people will be further intensified and nothing will be able to bar it unless the grave situation is remedied and a way is found for the South Korean economy and people to get out of this insurmountable predicament.

The only way of tiding over the catastrophic crisis in South Korea today and relieving the people's living from the mire lies in realizing the peaceful unification of the country and relying upon the powerful economic strength of the North.

This is an urgent demand of reality and a lofty national duty that cannot be deferred any longer.

Deputies!

In the past period, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have consistently made all possible efforts for the peaceful unification of the country.

However, the unification of the country has not yet been realized owing to the interference of the U.S. aggressive forces occupying South Korea and the persistent obstructive machinations of their faithful servants.

The fifteen-year history following liberation is marked by the acute struggle between these two opposing lines on the question of unifying Korea.

None of the liberated Korean people could have imagined that the country would be so partitioned as we see today and that it would remain so till today.

However, the U.S. imperialists, from the outset, have obstructed at every step the national endeavours of the

Korean people to establish a unified, sovereign, independent state.

They cruelly suppressed the struggle of the Korean people in order to perpetuate the division of Korea and went so far as to plot separate elections in South Korea.

In April 1948, with the separate elections in South Korea at hand, we took the initiative of convening in Pyongyang a joint conference of the representatives of North and South Korean political parties and social organizations.

The convening of the joint North-South conference attended by the representatives of all the patriotic political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea including right-wing parties was, in itself, a demonstration at home and abroad of the collective will of the Korean people against division and for unification, and the resolution of the conference on peacefully unifying the country through free general elections throughout the North and the South after the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Korea was a most fair and reasonable programme for establishing an all-Korea unified government.

In South Korea, however, the U.S. imperialists faked up the Syngman Rhee puppet regime at the point of the bayonets, creating grave obstacles in the way of our nation.

The situation further aggravated with the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique openly making preparations for war by "marching north" against the northern part of our Republic.

Even under such circumstances, with a view to unifying the country only by peaceful means, we proposed time and again to achieve the peaceful unification of the country through free, democratic general elections throughout

North and South Korea. When these efforts failed to arouse due response, we proposed again to the South Korean authorities to realize peaceful unification by way of merging the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean National Assembly into a single all-Korea legislative organ.

However, obsessed by the "march north to unify", the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee hordes finally responded to all these efforts with war.

Also in the postwar period, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of our Republic, availing themselves of all possibilities, however trifling they may be, for realizing the unification of the country, did everything in their power to tear down the artificial barrier lying between the North and the South, put an end to the abnormal situation of the country and to remove all obstacles in the way to the unification.

For the conversion of the Korean armistice into a lasting peace, we have repeatedly proposed to take positive measures that would ease the tension between North and South Korea and have taken such steps unilaterally.

Also, not infrequently have we proposed that representatives of North and South Korea sit together to discuss the great task of unifying the country.

But all these proposals have been turned down.

Under such circumstances, we have time and again proposed to the South Korean authorities that economic and cultural intercourse, free travel and postal exchange be realized between the North and the South, if political negotiations cannot be held.

This is an extremely urgent question posed by life for

the reunion of dispersed family members and friends, and at the same time a mere elementary humanitarian claim.

However, the South Korean authorities have stubbornly rejected even this, too.

The South Korean authorities went so far as to reject our compatriotic offer to relieve the calamity-stricken people, people who are wandering about with no jobs and no one to rely on as well as orphans and to issue scholarships to South Korean youth and students who are eagerly desirous of studying.

All these facts show how much the Syngman Rhee clique feared and doggedly opposed the unification of the country—the aspiration of the nation.

All the South Korean authorities have done for more than ten years is just to rave about the watchword of "march north to unify" which has been unanimously repudiated by the Korean people and strongly denounced by the world public opinion.

Such line of trampling upon the urgent desire of the whole nation was eventually given the verdict of time.

The collapse of the Syngman Rhee regime signified the bankruptcy of its anti-popular political, economic and military policy and, at the same time, the total fiasco of the notorious "march north to unify" policy.

The whole course of struggle between two opposing lines clearly indicates along which road the question of Korea's unification should and must be solved. The Korean question can never be solved by means of war.

Even the die-hard politicians of South Korea are today obliged to give up the preposterous and criminal stand for "unification by force."

The question of unifying Korea must be settled with-

out fail by peaceful means, and independently by the Korean people themselves.

The question of unifying the country is, after all, a domestic issue of the Korean people who are to choose any type of state and social system they like and decide their destiny by themselves and, accordingly, to solve this question is the Korean people's inherent right which cannot be committed to any one and in which no one can interfere. (Applause.)

The Korean people have sufficient ability and intelligence to settle their own destiny by themselves.

The Korean people are a nation with a glorious history repulsing repeated invasions of outside forces and with a brilliant cultural tradition.

In North Korea where a historical change is now taking place in all spheres of political, economic, cultural life and unprecedented flourish and prosperity are achieved, the reality clearly demonstrates the immense creative force of our people.

Nevertheless, such contention as denying the independent stand of the Korean people and their own role in solving the question of unifying Korea is an intolerable national insult to the Korean people.

It is senseless and dangerous to try to solve important state and national problems by inviting the interference of outside forces; it will eventually produce serious aftereffects on the future of the country and nation.

Nevertheless, some people in South Korea still fail to realize what grave danger depending on foreign aggressive forces will engender; they even are captivated by illusion about the deceptive "aid" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

They should look straight at the reality of South Korea today, and draw a lesson from it and come to their senses.

By depending on the "aid" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors South Korea has taken the road of subordination and ruin, far from that of independent development.

The overall bankruptcy and devastation of national economy, serious, chronic political chaos, utter non-rights of the people, sharp decline of national culture and spread of decadent trend, all sorts of disorder, vice and crimes, and so on—these are the outcome of the policy of depending on U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. "aid" has been given not for helping the South Korean people, but only for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to seize, rule and mercilessly plunder South Korea for their own interest, and for their further expansion of aggression.

It is fully justified that even South Korean politicians have pointed out, exposing the true nature of the U.S. "aid", that the black-hearted policy of the U.S. imperialists has "paralyzed the self-reliance of the government and nation, benumbed their sense of national independence and fostered the flunkism-mendicancy among our people."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, with a view to stifling the aspiration of the peoples for national independence and self-determination and enslaving them, are trying hard to spread a national inferiority complex and foster the blind worship and fear of the might of the United States among other nations.

How can anyone who has a high national pride and loves his country leave the matters affecting the destiny of the nation in the hands of others, looking down upon

his own country and people in tune with such attempts of the aggressors?

How can anyone who is really grieved at the division of the country and aspires after unification, hesitate or refuse to come out for the solution of the vital question of the nation or indefinitely remain indifferent?

When the Korean people themselves take their destiny in their own hands, negotiate with each other, bring into unity the nation's opinion, clarify it at home and abroad and come out as one in the struggle for its realization, no aggressors will be able to hamper such nation-wide struggle to the end and the unification of our country will be achieved. (**Loud applause.**)

But, the incumbent authorities of South Korea are still blabbing about "U.N. observed elections throughout the North and South".

They have gone so far as to openly claim that the South Korean regime should be extended to North Korea unilaterally.

This is essentially identical with the notorious clamour for "unification by march north."

Such aggressive design, which could not be achieved even by means of war, cannot be attained with any deceptive machination.

It is not for nothing that even South Korean public opinion criticizes the "elections under U.N. observation" as more impracticable, "more deceptive and more fantastic" than Syngman Rhee's "unification by march north."

Such assertion devoid of any fairness and feasibility only serves as a shield for deceiving the people and rejecting unification.

Why should observation by outside forces be needed, unless one fears that the free will of the Korean people may be fully expressed in general elections throughout North and South Korea in the future?

This is nothing but an attempt to bring about by force results contrary to the genuine will of Korean people by relying on interference of outside forces.

In the past ten odd years the United Nations has played precisely such ignominious role in South Korea.

In Korea the United Nations has been used as a pliable tool for covering up the U.S. imperialists' aggression and it was a belligerent in the criminal aggressive war against the Korean people.

Every Korean is well aware of how the people's will is misrepresented in the so-called "elections under the U.N. observation."

In South Korea the election of Syngman Rhee detested and cursed by the people was rigged up several times through the so-called "free elections" observed by the United Nations and the United Nations brandished it as an "encouraging example of the representative government."

But the fact that the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was overthrown by the South Korean people themselves fully exposed what the true nature of this fraudulent "elections" was.

The U.S. imperialists have been plotting perpetuation of the division of Korea under the stolen signboard of the "U.N.", and have persisted in merciless colonial plunder of South Korea.

The so-called "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is nothing but a jack-of-straw

serving only for the aggressive policies of the U.S. imperialists, which the latter invented for the purpose of camouflaging their aggressive acts before the eyes of the world public.

The "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, should be disbanded at once, withdrawn right away from South Korea together with the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces. (Applause.)

The Korean people will not leave their own destiny in the hands of such an agency of aggression, nor will they steer their way in that direction in the future.

All these historical facts and the actual situation in North and South Korea convincingly demonstrate how just is the line of the peaceful unification of the country consistently pursued by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our line of the peaceful unification of the country has been tested through the trials of history and the actual life of the popular masses and, in this course, it is displaying its real merits as days go by.

Deputies!

Our line of the peaceful unification of the country is crystal clear.

The unification of the country should be realized by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis by peaceful means.

The unified government of Korea should be established through all-Korea free elections based on democratic principles without any interference from outside. (Applause.)

This is the immovable basic principle we uphold in the solution of the Korean question.

This programme of ours fully reflects the ardent desire of the entire Korean people and completely accords with the interests of the state and nation.

Therefore, this programme is enlisting the powerful support of the people of all walks of life in North and South Korea and the unbiased public opinion of the whole world.

The Korean people must take this road only and by taking this road only can the unification of the country be accomplished.

For realizing peaceful unification on our own, all the foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea, first of all.

Under the occupation of foreign aggressive troops, free will of the people cannot be expressed, nor can there be a stabilized normal life.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army is the greatest obstacle in the way of the unification of the country and the source of grave disaster of the South Korean people.

However, the U.S. army is still refusing to pull out to this day when more than two years have elapsed since the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from the territory of North Korea.

With no excuse can the U.S. army justify its occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops should pull out of South Korea at once. (**Applause.**)

When all the foreign troops have withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean people will successfully solve by

themselves the question of the unification of the country without delay.

The general elections to be held throughout North and South Korea by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces, presuppose a completely free and democratic atmosphere which excludes all such conditions as hindering, suppressing or restricting the expression of the true will of the people.

For this, first of all, freedom of all political activities should be fully ensured throughout North and South Korea.

Complete freedom of political activities of all the political parties and social organizations, not to mention the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, should be guaranteed, no matter what sections' interests they may represent and what political views they may adhere to.

Thus, all the political parties, social organizations and individual personages should be enabled to openly propagate among the people their political platform and political conviction and engage in free activity in any area of North and South Korea.

Only then will the entire people in North and South Korea be able to decide freely what kind of political idea and policies suit their interests and what types of social systems are most advantageous for the welfare and development of the country and the nation.

Therefore, we will provide the political parties, social organizations and public figures of South Korea with the conditions for their free political activities in any part of North Korea, no matter what political views they may propagandize.

In order to ensure the full expression of the earnest

will of the people of all strata in general elections to be held in North and South Korea in the future, it is also necessary to enable the entire citizens to exercise unrestrictedly their democratic rights without any infringement.

Restrictive measures of all kinds should necessarily be abrogated, such as depriving the citizens of the right to elect and to be elected, their elementary right, and preventing them from fully exercising their rights on various unreasonable grounds, including the "deposit system," and the restriction imposed on their "place of personal connections" and "residence," etc.

All citizens should be allowed to participate in the elections with equal rights regardless of the difference in their political views, ideology, property status, education and religious conviction.

This means that general elections throughout the North and the South should be universal, equal and genuinely democratic elections.

Needless to say, all unseemly actions prejudicial to fair elections should be strictly forbidden, and secret ballot be fully guaranteed. Only when the elections are held in such a condition can the Korean people express fully their genuine will and the unified, all-Korea government to be established through the elections, become a democratic government most genuinely representing the aspiration and national interests of the entire Korean people.

All these facts show that there is no reason whatsoever for anyone to fear or oppose the free North-South general elections which will enable us to put an end to the split of the country and to set up such a unified government.

For this reason, we consistently and firmly hold that the U.S. army should be withdrawn from South Korea at the earliest date and an all-Korea unified government be set up through free North-South general elections. (Loud applause.)

This can be surely achieved if the government authorities, political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea and the entire people firmly unite and fight along this road.

However, those in power in South Korea refuse to follow this road, saying that the free North-South general elections mean to tolerate communism and they are fraught with the "danger" of communizing South Korea.

But this is totally wrong.

Whether or not the popular masses support communism is not a matter to be decided by the assertion of a few statesmen, but is a matter concerning the free will of each individual, and no one can impose it upon others.

When free general elections are held, the Korean people will decide what social system should be established in their country by expressing their genuine, unanimous will.

This notwithstanding, to reject free general elections on the plea of the "danger of communization", saying with no reason that communism is bad, means in the final analysis that they do not want unification.

More, in the northern part of the country a vigorous, new life has unfolded under the banner of communism and the people in the North have already accepted communism from the bottom of their hearts.

With whom are they going to settle the question of unifying the country if they shut their eyes to this stern re-

ality, oppose "collaboration with the communists" and stick to this position?

It is out of the question to achieve unification in disregard of the northern part of the country.

Those in power in South Korea should abandon such an unreasonable stand as hindering the achievement of the cause of unification, and come out without delay for the holding of free North-South general elections.

However, if the South Korean authorities still cannot agree to holding free North-South general elections on account of such fear, then, we should work out, to start with, even provisional measures for settling burning issues for the nation.

Even if we cannot achieve complete national unification, we should do our utmost to maintain and consolidate national ties and contacts between the North and the South which are separated from each other. It is our lofty duty to do so.

Today the national tragedies our people are undergoing are unbearable indeed, and we are confronted with a host of problems awaiting urgent solution.

Our people, separated in the North and the South, cannot travel freely in their own land, nor can they send letters to their relatives and friends nor know whether they are living or dead though they are within calling distance.

The saying has it, in 10 years even the appearance of mountains and rivers changes. But after the 15 years of separate life, even our original national culture and customs are taking different courses and our unique language is also gradually changing in a different way in North and South Korea.

Particularly, the division of the country has created

a decisive obstacle to the economic development of South Korea.

Owing to the division, our people cannot turn to account all the possibilities for leading a bountiful life and the people in South Korea are suffering from the unprecedented difficulties of living.

Such situation represents a great national calamity without precedence for the Korean people who had led a harmonious life throughout their long history as a homogeneous nation in one and the same territory and are bound with inseparable blood-ties forming an unbreakable organic whole in their economic and cultural life as well as in their individual life.

The evil consequences resulting from the split of the country are aggravating with each passing day and will further aggravate in the future.

If we allow such national split to continue without taking any measures, even the images of our kith and kin separated in the North and South will be erased from their memory and the children and parents who have been torn apart from one another will be unable to recognize each other's face even if they meet each other.

The difference in language, customs and cultural life in the North and South will become more striking, the South Korean economy will be further ruined and the people there will suffer enormously in an indescribably wretched plight.

The prolonged severance of economic and cultural contacts may even eradicate the common characters of the North and South Korean people as a homogeneous nation, and thus bring about the tragic situation in which the Korean people can no longer remain a single nation.

Just think of it. It cannot but be a grave national tragedy.

We should and must take measures to terminate such a tragedy and open a way out of the dire straits for the South Korean economy and South Korean people.

As already put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, we propose as one of such measures the enforcement of a Confederation of North and South Korea.

The proposed Confederation is to be enforced by way of setting up the Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Korea mainly to coordinate the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea as a unit, while retaining, for the time being, the present political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments.

The Supreme National Committee may be composed of an equal number of representatives appointed by the two governments, representatives of both parties participating with equal rights in the settlement of problems.

This will be a reasonable measure for settling issues without incurring any loss to any party, for the different political systems in North and South Korea will be retained and the independent activities of the two governments maintained.

Of course, the duty and role to be performed by the Confederation should be laid down in concrete form by mutual agreement.

We consider that when enforced, the Confederation should mainly regulate and develop the economic and cultural life of North and South Korea as one

unit, and for this, realize the economic and cultural co-operation and interchange between the North and the South which await the most urgent solution, thereby facilitating the independent and unified development of the national economy.

We also consider that the national organ to be set up following the enforcement of the Confederation should represent externally too, and defend the common interests of the people in North and South Korea. For this purpose, if need be and the two governments consent, the Supreme National Committee may represent the whole of Korea to take action in relation to external affairs and take joint measures for defending the security of the country and nation from foreign invasion by uniting forces of the entire North and South Korean people.

All our proposals are realizable only if the North and South make joint efforts.

We will take into serious consideration any other constructive opinion concerning the enforcement of the Confederation and we will not insist on our views only.

As can be seen from above, our proposals on the enforcement of the Confederation proceed from the sincere desire to break the present deadlock between the North and the South, taking into full consideration the objective reality of the country.

Though difference exists between the political systems of North and South Korea, and it cannot be removed in a day, this should not be made an excuse for allowing the present barrier between the North and the South to remain.

Therefore, we demand that this urgent national problem be solved irrespective of the differing political views

and ideology and hold that the Confederation be enforced for this purpose. (Applause.)

The instituting of the Confederation of North and South Korea is of great significance for the solution of the unification question at the present phase.

The enforcement of the Confederation will make it possible to restore and strengthen the national bonds and ties between our divided people through negotiation and settlement of economic and cultural issues beneficial to the nation, even though it will not signify the complete unification of the country because it is not a unified coalition government.

The enforcement of the Confederation will also ensure economic and cultural exchange and mutual cooperation between North and South Korea, thereby making it possible to save South Korea from the economic catastrophe and improve the South Korean people's living which has been plunged into mire.

Moreover, the enforcement of the Confederation will serve as a most appropriate means of strengthening the unity of the North and South Korean people and defending the national interests better and internationally it will markedly improve the position of our country and enhance its prestige.

In this course, the antagonism and conflict existing for a long time between the North and the South will be no doubt gradually removed, mutual understanding grow deeper and cooperation grow closer and, furthermore, the difference in the political views also be narrowed down.

Then we will be able to set up a unified government through free general elections throughout North and

South Korea and accomplish the national cause of unifying the country.

Precisely for this reason, the enforcement of the Confederation will provide an important momentum for and give a strong impetus to accelerating the peaceful unification of the country. (Applause.)

If we do not take even such provisional measures but maintain the present division indefinitely, the situation will further aggravate, difficulties will mount and the prospects of unification will become more remote.

This is the road of committing indelible crimes against the fatherland and the people.

Any one who has national conscience should realize his weighty responsibility not to hand down the divided territory to the generations to come and do his utmost to put into effect the Confederation, the best measure that can be taken under the present situation.

Such is the case, but if the South Korean authorities consider even the institution of the Confederation still unacceptable to them we once again propose that a purely economic commission composed of representatives of the North and South Korean business circles be set up to solve at an early date the question of economic cooperation and exchange at least, apart from political problems.

This proceeds solely from the earnest compatriotic desire to deliver as early as possible the South Korean people from the unheard-of hard living by making every effort to restore the bonds of the split nation and rapidly rehabilitate the catastrophic economy of South Korea.

These proposals of ours represent the most urgent national demand of the Korean people at the present time and, above all, the vital demand of the miserable reality

created in South Korea today.

Deputies!

If a Supreme National Committee comes into being through the institution of the Confederation or an economic commission composed of representatives of the business circles of North and South Korea is set up, the activities of these national organs would only bring great benefit to the entire Korean people and, in particular, open a reliable prospect for the economic development and the improvement of the people's living in South Korea.

With the restoration of the economic relations which have been cut off by the partition of the country, agriculture and light industry of South Korea will be linked with the North Korean industry, above all, with the powerful heavy industry, and will receive its active support.

With the help of the machine-building and chemical industries of North Korea, the South Korean agriculture will be able to restore its destroyed material foundation and rapidly boost its output. With the rich raw materials, fuel, power, supplies and equipment supplied by North Korea, the bankrupt and ruined South Korean national economy will come to life again, more new factories will be erected and millions of the unemployed will be provided with jobs.

It is clear that the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture will ensure the people of all walks of life a stabilized living in a short span of time.

And the people in North Korea will do their best to help in developing the South Korean economy with their rich experiences gained in construction and their technique. This is the only feasible and reasonable way of rapid-

ly rehabilitating and developing the South Korean economy which is today placed in a catastrophic condition.

We consider that in case the Supreme National Committee or the economic commission is set up at an early date and perform their function, the following programmatic tasks should and can be carried out for restoring the South Korean economy in a brief period and rapidly improving the living of the South Korean people.

The Supreme National Committee or the economic commission should, among other things, rehabilitate and develop agriculture which holds an overwhelming portion in the economic composition of South Korea and stabilize the life of the peasants who account for 70 per cent of the population. This is of cardinal importance for the overall rehabilitation of the South Korean economy and the stabilization of people's living.

In the past South Korea was not only the granary of our country but an important area of producing such raw materials for industry as cotton, cocoon and ramie. But today the South Korean countryside has almost completely lost the appearance of the past owing to the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists. The arable land has dwindled, fertile farmland has been devastated and the irrigation works and river dykes destroyed, with the result that drought and flood play havoc every year. The "agrarian reform" enforced by the Syngman Rhee clique has further fragmentized the peasant economy; more than 940,000 peasant households out of 2.2 million till less than a half jungbo each (one jungbo equals approximately one hectare). A large number of peasants are placed in such miserable situation as to do all the work by hand with-

out even indigenous farm implements, not to speak of draught animals.

Especially, the forced sale of U.S. surplus farm produce is dealing a mortal blow to the South Korean agricultural production.

Today the grain output per capita of the rural population of South Korea is no more than one-third that in North Korea, and the output of wheat has dropped by 40 per cent and other coarse grain by more than 60 per cent below that before 1945 under the dark rule of Japanese imperialism.

While agricultural production is on the overall decline, the burden imposed upon the peasants such as rent, "compensation grain for distributed land", "land acquisition tax", irrigation fee, compulsory delivery of grain is continuously increasing. What is more, due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of monopolizing the market, the prices of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other industrial products are much higher than the world market prices, while the peasants are forced to sell farm produce at far lower prices than the production cost.

Consequently, the peasants' living is steadily deteriorating: the peasants who run out of provisions or abandon the farm are sharply increasing with every passing year, and the debt of the peasants jumped from 9,000 million hwan to more than 180,000 million hwan in the post-war six years. To overcome such catastrophe of the South Korean countryside and relieve the millions of peasants from the chronic famine and poverty, the problem of land must be settled finally so that the tillers may become the masters of the land, and land reclamation work must be extensively carried out so as to overcome the fragmentized

character of the peasant economy.

As everyone knows, the "agrarian reform" enforced by the Syngman Rhee clique in the past was nothing but trickery aimed at allaying the struggle of the peasant masses demanding land and at defending the interests of the landlords. For the complete emancipation of the peasant masses from feudal slavery, a land reform should have been carried out in South Korea also on the principles of confiscation without compensation and distribution without charge. The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, however, rejected such revolutionary reform and instead carried out an "agrarian reform," whereby they purchased part of the landlords' land and sold it to the peasants by force. As a result, the tenancy system is still in force, the peasants have been reduced to slave to debts and the "distributed" land is again being concentrated in the hands of the landlords.

Such evil effect should quickly be eliminated. For this purpose, the collection of the "compensation grain for distributed land" as yet undelivered by the South Korean peasants should be cancelled immediately, the balance of "farm land price" payable to the landlords should be borne by the state, and the debts the peasants made to pay the "farm land price" should be redeemed entirely at state expense. (Applause.)

The state should buy all the existing tenant farm land, and distribute it without compensation to the peasants without or with little land.

The money needed for this is less than the annual military expenses of South Korea.

If they really care about the rehabilitation of agricul-

ture and stabilization of the livelihood of the peasantry, they should, first of all, adopt such basic measures.

In order to allot more land to the peasants, they should see to it that all the farmland now used by the U.S. imperialists for military purposes is returned to the peasants, and out of the nearly 2 million jungbo of reclaimable land in South Korea, at least 1 million should be brought under cultivation within the next 6 to 7 years. This is a quite feasible task.

In this way, the per peasant household land acreage will be brought up to 1.4 jungbo from 0.9 jungbo at present on an average in South Korea.

For this, the technical forces of North and South Korea should be mobilized to survey the reclaimable land and carry on designing work; then reclamation work should be started at an early date with modern machines and equipment.. The newly upturned land ought to be given without compensation to the peasants without or with little land and to the jobless who have been forced to abandon their farms, thereby stabilizing their livelihood. (Applause.)

At present, there are 620,000 jungbo of rain-dependent paddies in South Korea and a vast area under cultivation is undergoing severe damage from the drought and flood every year.

It is evident that a rich, stable crop cannot be expected where the mountains are bare of trees, the rivers have no embankments and the vast fields are without irrigation canals.

In the North, only in a few years since the war irrigation systems have been built on 600,000 jungbo of paddy and dry fields, which are five times as great an area as ir-

rigated by the Japanese imperialists during the 36 years, and afforestation and water-conservancy work has been carried out. As a result, all the farmland has been turned into fertile land knowing no crop failure.

On the basis of such experiences, in South Korea, too, large and small irrigation projects and afforestation and water-conservancy work should be carried out everywhere in a big way, including the large-scale irrigation projects in the Koyang, Pajoo and Kimpo areas on the lower reaches of the Han River, Chinju area on the lower reaches of the Nam River, Andong area on the upper reaches of the Rakdong River, Rajoo area on the Yungsan River, the An-sung River basin and the Pyungtaik area, Ronsan area on the middle reaches of the Keum River and the Honam area. Thus, a clean sweep should be made of the rain-dependent fields in the next 6 to 7 years. (Applause.)

At the same time, if tractors and modern farm-machines are extensively employed in farming and the land is utilized rationally by introducing advanced intensive farming method in South Korea, a two-crop cultivation can be applied to nearly all the paddy and dry fields, which will increase the per jungbo yield more than twofold.

In the northern part of the country the mechanization of agriculture will be completed even in the remote mountain areas within the next 2 or 3 years. A substantial part of field work can be mechanized in the South Korean countryside, too, within the coming 6 to 7 years, if it is supplied with a large number of the tractors, lorries, ploughs, seeders, weeders, harvesters and other farm machines manufactured in the northern part and necessary technicians and skilled workers are trained. Today the vast majority of the South Korean peasants are fettered

to usurers by enormous debts and they are exploited in the most cruel forms such as "advance sale of paddy on stalks", "advance sale of barley on stalks", etc.

All the debts of the impoverished small peasants should be paid off from the government treasury and state peasants' bank should be established to ensure a loan at a low rate of interest for the benefit of the peasants. Usury should be strictly forbidden in the countryside; the prices of industrial goods including fertilizer be cut; the rate of the "land acquisition tax" reduced and various sorts of exacting levies upon the peasants abolished. The intermediary exploitation by the "agricultural association" should be eliminated and it should be made an independent cooperative organization serving for the good of the peasants.

There is no doubt that if the above measures are taken by the joint efforts of North and South Korea, in South Korea agricultural production will rapidly grow and the peasants' living will be markedly stabilized and improved in a short space of time. (**Applause.**)

One of the pressing national tasks is to develop the South Korean fishery and stabilize the living of the 800,000 fishermen.

From olden times our ancestors fished freely in the waters of the North and South.

Due to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism the sea, as well as land, is severed into north and south and this has dealt a fatal blow to the South Korean fishery.

Major fishing ports in South Korea have been turned into naval ports of U.S. imperialism and noted fishing grounds into its naval training grounds.

The tonnage of South Korean fishing boats has dwindl-

ed by one quarter compared with even the scanty figures at the time of Japanese imperialism and most of them are small and old sail boats. Motor-driven boats of over 50 ton class comprise less than one per cent of the total number of fishing boats.

Only 60 per cent of the demand for fishing nets and tackle is met, and only one quarter of fund required for the development of fishing industry is raised.

Thus, the fish output dropped to 40 per cent and fish processing to 30 per cent as against the time of Japanese imperialism, and the fish catch per capita of the fishing population is only one tenth of that in the North.

Despite such poor catch, the fishermen are shouldering ever increasing ship tax, fishing ground tax and other levies and are ground down through the drastic exploitation by the fishery association, intermediary merchants and usurers.

In the domain of fishery, too, in order to fundamentally stabilize the fishermen's living, intercourse and cooperation should be realized between the North and the South, and necessary measures for developing fishery be taken.

First of all, the fishing grounds and fishing ports in the North and the South should be opened for joint use.

Though fish shoals are freely moving about the North and South as ever, fishing boats cannot sail between the North and South in pursuit of them. Such abnormal situation must not be allowed to continue any longer.

In each fishing season of such major fish families as myungtai, mackerel, herring, croaker, garfish, sand-launce and cuttle-fish all fishing boats should be allowed to enter fishing grounds of the North and South and catch them freely.

And fishing ports should be opened so as to enable any fishing boats to process or sell fish as they want to and get the supply of fuel, provisions and drinking water at nearby fishing ports. Therefore, if such fishing ports as Chungjin, Sinpo, Suho, Wonsan, Kojuh, Haeju, Nampo and Shinuijoo in North Korea and Joomoonjin, Woolleungdo, Pohang, Tongyung, Nanihai, Ryusoo, Kunsan and Inchon in South Korea are opened, it would be greatly conducive to the development of the fishing industry. (Applause.)

In view of the severe devastation of fishing ports in South Korea, along with the above-mentioned fishing ports to be used jointly by the North and South, Sokcho, Bangjin, Samchunpo, Wando, Jindo, Joolpo, Dangjin and other fishing ports should be speedily reconditioned and the occupation of fishing grounds and fishing ports by the U.S. army should be brought to an end.

It is necessary for developing pelagic and deep-sea fishing to organize joint fishing fleet equipped with up-to-date technique through the joint investment of the Chosun Fishery Society of North Korea and the Daihan Central Fishery Association of South Korea so as to catch in quantities such big and tasty fishes as cod, ray, lobster, yellow-tail, dolphin and whale.

The survey of fishery resources and search for fish shoals should be jointly conducted, information on the movement of currents and weather change on the sea be exchanged and mutual cooperation given to rescue work for maritime accidents. The greatest difficulty facing the South Korean fishing industry is found in the shortage of fishing boats, the basic means of production.

For solving the question of ships for the South Korean fishermen, they should be provided with necessary con-

ditions for catching fish with government boats, and speedily motorizing the sail-boats, accounting for the overwhelming majority of fishing boats in South Korea.

For this purpose, the state should direct large funds and forces to the ship-building industry to build large- and medium-sized engine boats on a large scale and to produce fishing tackle in quantities. At the same time, necessary structural iron, lumber and other materials in want should be supplied for ensuring the normal operation of the South Korean shipyards which are now at a standstill.

All the debts of the South Korean fishermen should be paid off with government funds and state fishery banks be set up to give the fishermen loans at a low interest.

Rates of taxes, including the fishing and ship taxes, should be reduced, all the miscellaneous levies should be abolished, the "fishery association" be reorganized in such a way as to serve the interests of fishermen, and a fair wage scale be instituted for fishing workers.

The development of the fishing industry will help stabilizing economy, increase the supply of marine products to the inhabitants and, at the same time, improve considerably the miserable life of fishermen.

Measures should be taken for rehabilitating and developing the South Korean national industry and for effecting trade between the North and the South.

Industry is the leading branch of the national economy, and without the foundation of the national industry, the independence, prosperity and development of the country cannot be expected.

Since liberation our people, under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party, overcoming all obstacles and di-

ficulties, have fulfilled the arduous tasks of eliminating the backwardness and colonial lopsidedness of industry handed down by Japanese imperialism and laying a national industrial basis in the northern part of the country.

This year, the industrial output in the North will be 7.7 times the pre-liberation level. North Korea has already outstripped Japan in the per capita output of a number of major products.

Our people are continuing to rush forward on the Chullima (winged horse) visualizing the vast prospect of the Seven-Year Plan.

In South Korea, however, even those establishments set up under the Japanese imperialist rule have been destroyed and its industry has been completely reduced to an appendage of the U.S. economy.

South Korea can meet on its own only about 20 per cent of its requirements for such major raw materials and supplies as structural steel, timber, cement, etc., one-third of the demand for electricity; it is relying entirely upon the United States for bituminous coal, raw cotton, rayon yarn, caustic soda and so forth.

Last year, compared with North Korea, South Korea's per capita industrial output was one-fifth in coal, one-tenth in electricity, one-one hundred twentieth in pig iron, one-twentyfifth in steel, one-eleventh in cement and one-eighteenth in timber.

To save the South Korean national industry from the catastrophe of today, measures should be taken for restoring at an early date the factories and mines which are at a standstill or are operating part-time and ensuring the full-scale operation of all the existing factories and mines, thus utilizing to the maximum their production capacity.

And new modern large-scale factories and medium- and small-scale light industrial factories should be built so as to ensure the independent development of the South Korean industry. For this purpose, deep concern should be directed particularly to the establishment and development of fuel-power, metal, chemical, building-material and machine-building industries.

This is not infeasible at all if the economic potentialities of North and South Korea as a whole are effectively tapped.

We consider that in the coming 4 or 5 years at the longest, a ferrous metallurgical combinat with an annual production capacity of 200,000 tons of pig iron, 200,000 tons of steel and 150,000 tons of rolled metal should be constructed in South Korea and four electric power stations with an aggregate generating capacity of 210,000 kw should be set up at four points—Choongju, Andong, Re-chun and Chinju.

Besides, a cement factory with an annual production capacity of 400,000 tons, a sheet glass factory with the capacity of 3 million square metres of sheet glass, a fertilizer factory of 200,000 tons and an artificial fibre mill of 10,000 tons must be set up in South Korea.

And a machine tool plant with an annual production capacity of 1,000 machine tools as well as a farm machine factory and a mining machine factory with the production capacity of 5,000 tons each must be erected for creating and developing the machine-building industry of South Korea.

Side by side with the large-scale factories, medium- and small-scale local factories should be set up in various parts of South Korea.

As is proved by experiences gained in the northern part of the Republic where an average of five to six local factories were built in each county in a matter of a few months, medium- and small-scale local industry has the advantage of drawing in much labour and producing with small funds in a short span of time varied goods with idle raw materials in localities.

If in South Korea all the factories and mines were to work, medium- and small-sized factories along with large factories were constructed on a big scale, reclamation, irrigation and afforestation and water conservancy work carried out everywhere and city, harbour, railway and road construction projects undertaken on a wide scale, the question of the 2 million unemployed and over 4 million semi-unemployed in South Korea would be basically solved. (Applause.)

In South Korea, too, the upsurge of the national economy and the development of culture would cause a shortage of work hands, no "surplus" population.

By carrying out effectively the above-mentioned measures, instead of advocating "birth control" or "emigration," we should see to it that a wide road is open for all the people to take part in the creative labour for the prosperity of the country and for their own happiness.

At the same time, state grant should be issued to the unemployed and an eight hour workday be enforced for all the employed workers.

We are always ready to receive any South Korean unemployed who wants to come to work in the northern part and ensure him a job and a stabilized living. (Applause.)

An important question in rehabilitating and develop-

ing the South Korean national industry is how to cope with the present acute phase—shortage of raw materials, lack of funds and shrinkage of market. Measures should be taken for acquiring raw materials at home, instead of depending on raw materials from abroad, and major materials and equipment should be provided in a reasonable way. And special attention should be directed to the supply of raw materials and supplies to medium and small enterprises. It is necessary to set up a state industrial bank for the South Korean enterprisers suffering from financial difficulties and grant them on a wide scale long-term loans at a low interest.

For solving the marketing problem, the purchasing power of the popular masses has to be enhanced first of all.

For this, the wages of the workers should be immediately raised, at least, up to the level of minimum living expenses, an end be put to the practice of keeping wages in arrears and various burden of the workers, peasants and other inhabitants be drastically reduced.

The U.S. predatory monopoly price system should be done away with, commodity prices be stabilized and the inroad of foreign goods be definitely rejected.

It is quite natural that today the voice of national conscience rejecting foreign made goods and demanding the protection of home made goods is mounting higher and higher among the broad sections of South Korean youths, students, intellectuals and citizens.

The national industry should be thoroughly protected and fostered by actively encouraging the use of home made goods, strictly controlling the smuggling of foreign goods

and imposing high tariffs on the imported goods.
(Applause.)

It is of great importance to establish organic links between the North and South Korean industries and to organize a rational division of labour between them, for creating favourable conditions for the unified development in the future.

Appropriate division of labour and close cooperation will be possible, for instance, between the South Korean mining industry and the North Korean metallurgical industry, between the South Korean salt industry and the North Korean chemical industry and between the North and South Korean machine industries.

Economic intercourse and mutual cooperation between North and South Korea can be ensured satisfactorily through the realization of free trade.

From olden times when products were scanty and traffic was difficult, our ancestors had lived in harmony, exchanging various local products by land and sea routes.

In his "Jehol Diary" Pak Yun Am, a noted thinker of our nation, wrote:

"Hemp of Ryookjin area, silk of Kwansuh area, mulberry paper of Yangnam area, cotton and iron of the Haisuh area and fish and salt of Naipo are all indispensable ingredients for the livelihood of the people. A forest of Korean date trees in the Chungsan-Boeun areas, the innumerable pear shrub in Hwangjoo-Bongsan area, the vast tangerine trees in Heungyang and Namhai areas, the ramie fields with tens of thousands of furrows stretching across the Rimchun and Hansan areas and the countless beehives in the Kwandong area—all these are essential for the people's living. And who on earth will object to

trade in these goods for mutual advantage?"

Especially in our age when production and traffic have highly developed, we cannot reconcile ourselves indefinitely to such abnormal situation in which the exchange of commodities is cut off between the North and the South of one and the same country.

To realize the exchange of commodities between the North and the South, a joint chamber of commerce should be set up with representatives of the business circles of both sides and close commercial ties be established between the two sides.

Sample fairs should be opened in Pyongyang and Seoul and common markets be set up in major cities and provincial capitals of North and South Korea.

In view of the U.S. imperialists' monopoly of the South Korean foreign trade, we consider it appropriate to establish joint trading companies co-financed by North and South Korean firms to explore through joint efforts foreign markets for home made goods and purchase major materials on a common basis. (Applause.)

We should take necessary measures to make a big stride forward in science, culture, education, public health and in other realms by pooling the strength of the North and the South.

The Korean people are talented and sagacious nation that has produced a brilliant culture through a long history, thereby contributing to the world civilization.

It was a Korean who invented the first movable metal types in human history. It was also a Korean who built the Chumsungdai, the first observatory in the world. From time immemorial, our ancestors cultivated farms by building such irrigation works as the Byukkol reservoir and

routed foreign invaders with iron-clad tortoise ships they made. (**Applause.**)

It is indeed a great misfortune that the Korean people, the descendants of these sagacious ancestors, are separated in the North and the South and are unable to develop science, technology and national culture in a united way.

The men of science, culture and arts in the North are ensured all conditions for their scientific research and artistic creation, devoting all their energy and talent to the development of science and culture.

But in South Korea, talented scientists, technicians and men of culture and arts have neither research institutes nor stages; they can hardly find even a means of living.

Urgent measures should be taken to vitalize the science, technology and culture now at a standstill in South Korea and to draw on for the development of the national economy and culture, all the wisdom and talent of the scientists and technicians as well as men of culture and arts who are now in a state of unemployment in South Korea.

The greater the number of capable scientists and technicians, the better it is for overcoming at the earliest date the technical and economic backwardness of the country and bringing it to the level of advanced countries.

Now in North Korea alone some 240,000 scientific and technical workers are needed for the development of all branches of the national economy.

In South Korea, too, hundreds of thousands of intellectuals are needed to make the best of science and technology in the rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

However, even a little over 40,000 intellectuals are

out of jobs, every year 80 per cent of the college graduates are unable to find work and 70 per cent of the youths who went abroad to study refuse to return home.

Such being the case, the North and the South should jointly set up and run on a wide scale academies of sciences and various research institutes in different branches, so that they can all do their service. And South Korean scientists and technicians should be enabled to work in institutes, laboratories and the points of production in respective fields in North Korea.

In this way the scientific and technical workers of North and South Korea, through their joint efforts, should conduct survey of, and research into, the natural conditions and resources of our country and solve innumerable scientific and technological questions which present themselves as urgent issues.

It will be beneficial to jointly carry out research into soil, survey of saline lands and power resources throughout the country, and to jointly undertake geological survey and prospecting work for the exploitation of underground resources in which our country abounds.

Mutual cooperation should be rendered in developing synthetic fibre, synthetic resin, synthetic rubber and other chemical industries by taking advantage of the rich raw material resources our country is favoured with.

Besides these, there are innumerable urgent research subjects to be solved jointly in relation to the mechanization and automation and in the fields of agronomy, veterinary, zootechnic and medical and other sciences.

It is also expedient for the North and the South to make public, by setting up a jointly operated and managed publishing organ, various results of scientific research,

translate and publish our valuable national classics and give extensive publicity to the matter concerning economic and cultural exchange between the North and the South.

At the same time, reporters should be exchanged and be ensured free press coverage so as to better acquaint the entire people with the actual situation in the North and the South.

Today in South Korea invaluable national cultural relics are being destroyed and the decadent Yankee culture is making inroad unchecked.

Under such circumstances, urgent measures should be taken for reviving and rapidly developing national culture and arts in South Korea.

Theatres, cinema houses, fine arts galleries and various other cultural establishments should be set up in all parts of South Korea, creative activities and living conditions of the cultural and art workers be guaranteed by the state, and effective steps be taken for preventing the infiltration of the decadent American culture.

At the same time, the North and the South should exchange films, and cinema workers in the North and the South jointly produce films; art troupes and sports teams should be mutually exchanged and they should jointly take part in international athletic and art festivals.

And the North and the South should jointly excavate historical relics and remains, take measures for preserving those cultural relics and remains that can be classed as state treasures and speedily restore the South Gate in Seoul, Kyungbok Palace, Boolkook Temple, Suk-koolam (grotto), Chumsungdai (observatory tower), and many other historical relics and remains which are going to ruin.

Educating and fostering younger generations in the right way are of decisive importance for the future of the country.

Today the universal compulsory secondary education system, for the first of its kind in the East, has been enforced in the northern part of the country and it will go over before long to a nine-year compulsory education including technical education.

The words "tuition fee" are alien to the students and pupils in the North and the students of specialized schools, colleges and universities are studying on state stipends not knowing any worry.

In South Korea, however, hundreds of thousands of school age children are denied access to the school on account of the onerous school expenses, and there are today 200,000 students who have to support themselves.

Due to the shortage of classrooms, the schools at all levels cannot accommodate even the enrolled students in full.

For easing the hardships of a great number of South Korean youth and students on the road of learning, at least a universal compulsory primary education system should be enforced at state expenses at an early date, school construction should be carried out on a large scale to enroll all the children who are barred from school and the shortage of classrooms be eliminated. (Applause.)

Meanwhile, running schools on a commercial basis should be strictly ruled out; all the school impositions abolished; and a state scholarship system be enforced for the students of specialized schools, colleges and universities so that there will be no more self-supporting students.

In North Korea medical service network covers the

length and breadth of the country and the entire working people are enjoying the benefit of free medical treatment.

But in South Korea where medical service is rendered on a lucrative basis over 500 myun (sub-county), not to speak of ri (lowest administrative unit), are without any doctors. More than half of the population are suffering from all kinds of chronic diseases including 6 million distoma cases, one million T.B. patients and 200,000 lepers. The mortality rate is as high as 20 out of 1,000 and the average life span of the population is no more than 33 years.

In South Korea the myun where there is no doctor should be provided with doctors speedily by erecting hospitals extensively. And every step should be taken to improve medical service for the inhabitants by establishing medical facilities even in ri and rendering free medical service to the poor. (Applause.)

It is also necessary to set up a permanent liaison organ composed of anti-epidemic workers of North and South Korea for preventing acute epidemics and exchanging regularly medicines and information.

Even according to official data, one million families have no living quarters in South Korea.

In order to ease the housing shortage in South Korea, housing construction should be undertaken on a large scale with state funds to provide the homeless working folks with houses at a low rent.

To tear down the barrier between the North and the South in the domain of transport and communications, measures should be taken for a through freight service across the country, through passenger train service should be opened between Seoul and Wonsan and

between Shinuijoo and Pusan; and measures be taken for effecting marine transportation between the North and the South by opening the ports of Nampo, Chungjin, Heung-nam, Inchon, Mokpo and Pusan to each other. (Applause.)

Besides free travel and correspondence between the North and the South, measures should be taken with the minimum of delay to set up a direct circuit between Pyongyang and Seoul for ensuring telegraph and telephone communications and to exchange postal matters of various kinds, thus bringing to life again the artery and nerve system of the country which stopped functioning for 15 years and further enlivening the kindred feeling between the people living separated in the North and the South. (Applause.)

All these tasks constitute the most vital measures for relieving South Korea from the overall catastrophe into which all spheres of social and economic life have fallen.

When these tasks are successfully carried out, the national economy of South Korea will undoubtedly be given new vigour, national culture be restored and developed, and people's living be improved in a brief span of time.

Therefore, the fulfilment of these tasks is, indeed, a national cause both in view of its tremendous importance and its grandiose scale.

Needless to say, vast economic and technical forces must be directed to carrying out these enormous tasks.

It is of decisive importance whether or not the materials, funds as well as machinery and equipment required in a huge amount be satisfactorily ensured and technical problems be solved successfully.

But, at present the South Korean authorities have no economic and technical power of their own to meet the vast requirements.

All these tasks can be fulfilled only by pooling the economic and technical forces of North and South Korea and only by relying upon the economic strength of North Korea with its rich resources and powerful heavy industry. (Applause.)

In the northern part of the country are concentrated valuable resources necessary for developing the national economy and enhancing people's living. In the northern part of the country lie buried almost all the iron ore and coal and most of the gold and silver ores, lead ore and graphite. And 86 per cent of the hydro-power resources and over 80 per cent of forest resources are located in the North. In the northern part there are also ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical bases, fuel-power bases, chemical and building material industries and, in particular, a developed machine-building industry capable of producing modern machinery and equipment on its own.

After liberation, our people following the road indicated by the Workers' Party of Korea have not only established a most progressive society free from oppression and exploitation in the northern part of the country but also built a powerful heavy industrial base and laid the foundation of a self-supporting national economy through their devoted labour.

It was thanks to the priority development of heavy industry that we could establish a light industrial base in a brief period, bring about a big upsurge in rural economy and raise the living standards of the entire working people as we see today.

As we have laid the foundation of a self-supporting national economy, we can erect a factory of any size and create new domains at any time once we decide to do so, and we have firm confidence in bright vista for turning in the near future the northern part into a paradise for our people. (Applause.)

But the foundation of socialism has been laid in the northern part of the country not only for the people in the North to eat well, dress well and live well.

With their life becoming happier and richer as days go by, the people in the North have displayed a higher degree of creative enthusiasm in production and construction to relieve the compatriots in the South from hardships. They are eager to share the fruits of their labour with brothers and sisters in the South.

This shows how vital and what a matured, pressing demand it is to realize economic and cultural cooperation and intercourse between the North and the South.

The organization of the Supreme National Committee through the enforcement of the Confederation or the formation of the economic commission composed of representatives of the North and South Korean business circles will pave the way toward such economic co-operation and intercourse. (Applause.)

And along this road we will do our utmost to help in carrying out the huge task for the rehabilitation and development of the South Korean economy.

It is our national duty and a boundless joy to lend all help in developing the South Korean economy by relying on the economic and technical strength accumulated in the North.

In carrying out the programmatic task of rehabilitating and developing the South Korean economy, we will be able to bear the economic and technical burden together with the South Korean authorities, or, if necessary, by ourselves. (Applause.)

For the rehabilitation and development of the South Korean agriculture, we can supply, to begin with, machines and equipment—tractors, bulldozers, excavators, lorries, etc. needed for reclamation projects, and machines and materials for bringing the saline land on the west coast under cultivation. (Applause.)

At the same time, we will be able to directly undertake and carry out large-scale irrigation projects, and deliver iron rod, lumber, cement, etc. needed for other irrigation projects and afforestation and water conservancy work, and give technical assistance.

For doing away with the backwardness of the South Korean rural economy, we can supply large and small tractors and other modern farm machines of our own make, and provide the South Korean poor peasants annually with tens of thousands of draft animals which can be spared thanks to rural mechanization in the North. (Applause.)

A huge amount of fund will be needed for the thorough solution of the land problem in South Korea and the liquidation of debts of peasants and fishermen at state expenses.

If the South Korean authorities are unable to meet the financial requirements for coping with the consequences of their "agrarian reform", purchasing tenant land and distributing it without compensation to the peasants, and liquidating poor peasants' debts, the Government of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to bear all the burden. (Applause.)

We will also spare no pain to render positive assistance in the rehabilitation and development of the South Korean fishing industry.

For making up the shortage of fishing boats for the South Korean fishermen, we will supply by yearly installments in the next seven years 700 motor boats including 3,500-ton class processing mother-boats and 450 ton iron-clad medium-sized ships. (Applause.)

We can also supply hot-bulb engines and diesel engines to motorize sail-boats, materials for running shipyards and rebuilding the fishing ports.

At the same time, we will see to it that the shipyards in North Korea grant the facilities for repairing South Korean fishing boats.

In particular, it is essential for the rehabilitation and development of South Korean national industry to restore contacts between the North and the South.

We can undertake to construct, as already proposed, such large-scale factories as metallurgical combinat, cement mill, sheet glass factory, chemical fertilizer plant, artificial fibre mill, machine-tool plant, farm machine and mining machine factories and power stations with our own technique and equipment; we can supply by stages the following equipment and materials, taking into account the development of heavy industry in the North and the future rehabilitation of the South Korean national industry: for satisfying the need of the South Korean industry we can ensure a normal supply of electricity amounting to from 100,000-150,000 kw in 1961-62 to 400,000 kw in 1967; in the same period coal from 1,000,000-1,500,000 tons to

5,000,000 tons: in the same period pig iron from 50,000-100,000 tons to 200,000 tons, in addition, rolled steel, cement, timber, sheet glass, machine tools, vinalon, artificial fibre, synthetic resin, caustic soda and so on. (Applause.)

Besides these equipment and materials we can also supply, in compliance with the requirements of the South Korean business circles, machinery and equipment for ore and coal mines such as drilling machines, auger-drills, chain-conveyors, winches and loading machines, and such construction and transport equipment as cranes, mixers, excavators, bulldozers, and heavy-duty lorries.

The restoration of economic ties between the North and the South will also be greatly helpful in meeting the need of South Korea for electricity and solving the fuel question in Seoul and other cities.

The North-South economic co-operation is a vital precondition for the development of national culture and enhancement of the people's living standards in South Korea.

We will supply materials for the construction of schools, hospitals, scientific research institutions, theatres, cinema houses and other cultural establishments which should be carried out on an extensive scale in the future for accelerating the development of science, education and culture in South Korea. And we will also render necessary technical assistance for the construction work. (Applause.)

We are ready to receive the South Korean youths and make them study in the northern part in accordance with their wishes, and take over 500,000 waifs over a period of years and bring them up with responsibility. (Applause.)

To help solve the acute housing problem in South Ko-

rea, we are also prepared to construct multi-storey apartments for 100,000 households in a few years to provide houses free of charge to the most needy people in towns. (Applause.)

As can be seen, if we pool the divided strength of the nation and if we link the divided economy with each other and coordinate and exploit it in a unified way, we can rehabilitate and develop the economy and culture of South Korea in a short span of time by relying upon the economic power of the northern part which has been turned into an advanced industrial-agricultural country.

Economic and cultural exchange and co-operation, mutual aid and mutual accommodation between the North and the South will not only facilitate the overall development of the national economy but also deepen mutual understanding and trust, and, consequently, it will greatly facilitate the cause of the peaceful unification of the country. (Applause.)

Today the question of reducing the armed forces of North and South Korea to the minimum is of particularly weighty importance for restoring normal relations between the North and the South.

North and South Korea should maintain armed forces only sufficient to discharge the duty of national defence.

At present South Korea is maintaining an army over 600,000 strong. This saddles the popular masses with crippling burden of military expenditure, tears away from farming the bulk of labour force of youth and middle-aged men in the rural areas and thus driving them into greater misery.

Therefore, we insist on curtailing the armed forces of

North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively.
(Applause.)

When the U.S. army is withdrawn and the armed forces of North and South Korea are reduced in this manner, tension in Korea will be considerably eased and a big stride be made toward ensuring the consolidation of peace.

Deputies!

Anyone with national conscience and reason will surely welcome and support our proposals for expediting the peaceful unification of the country. There is no reason to reject them.

There is no reason why the South Korean authorities cannot accept them provided they have the sincerity to solve the question.

We hope that the South Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations, individual personages and the broad sections of the South Korean public will with due concern study and discuss our proposals concerning the destiny of the country and the nation, and show an affirmative attitude toward the proposals. (Applause.)

In the past the Syngman Rhee clique turned down all our sincere proposals each time, charging recklessly ours were propaganda.

No one but out-and-out traitors who sell the country and nation for the interests of the imperialist aggressors can follow in the footsteps of Syngman Rhee on such a grave, vital question for the nation.

It cannot but be an act of betrayal to the nation if one rejects the warm compatriotic love of fellow-countrymen and takes no measures for relieving the people from dire straits, abruptly branding the other's say as propaganda,

even before meeting the other party and going deep into the matter.

Anyone who is really concerned about the future fate of the nation, the catastrophic economic situation in South Korea and the living of the people who are in utter distress, should resolutely come out to be with us on the road of realizing all the above-mentioned tasks.

For effecting practical measures for tearing down the barrier between the North and the South and for promoting the peaceful unification of the country, ever broader democracy should be guaranteed in South Korea.

Realization of the free activities of all political parties and social organizations and ensurance of the free expression of will of the workers, peasants, youths, students and people of all walks of life are an indispensable pre-condition for the realization of unification.

What is demanded of us today is to break the present deadlock by removing all sorts of prejudice and distrust, and finding a common language for deepening mutual understanding, and promoting national unity.

We will march forward hand in hand with anyone who comes out in good faith for the peaceful unification of the country, irrespective of his political view, ideology and his past doings.

The first step toward fulfilling the solemn national task confronting us is to open negotiation between the North and the South at an early date.

If the Koreans meet at one place and discuss the affairs of state open-heartedly, they will certainly find agreed ways and means of breaking the deadlock.

We have had the historical experience of the Joint Conference in April 1948 where we sat together at one

place to discuss urgent affairs of the state with Messrs. Kim Koo and Kim Kyu Sik and other representatives of right-wing political parties and social organizations.

Today when countries and peoples with different languages, customs and colours and differing social systems settle major issues through contact and negotiation, there is no reason why a homogeneous nation with the same language and custom should avoid contact and negotiation.

In order to carry out the urgent national tasks, we once again propose to the South Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations, individual personages and the entire South Korean people to convene a consultative conference of representatives of North and South Korea at an early date in Panmunjom, Pyongyang or in Seoul. (Loud applause.)

Today we are living in an era when the complete and final abolition of the colonial system is on the order of the day, a proud era of national independence and liberation.

No force can block the advance of the Korean people who are vigorously marching forward along the high road of national unity and independence, firmly holding their destiny in their own hands.

The Korean people will launch a still more stubborn struggle against the vicious schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are out for prolonging the division of Korea and perpetuating U.S. occupation of South Korea.

No plausible reason and ground can justify the criminal aggression of our country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop at once

their outrageous interference under the U.N. signboard in the internal affairs of our country.

No one but the Korean people can dictate the destiny of Korea, and the Korean people will certainly achieve the peaceful unification of their country by themselves. (Applause.)

Once again we strongly demand that the aggressive U.S. imperialist army—the avowed enemy of the Korean people—get out of South Korea immediately. (Applause.)

We are convinced that the peace-loving people of the world will extend strong support to this just demand of the Korean people and will struggle with us for its realization. (Applause.)

The day is bound to come when we will compel the foreign imperialist aggressors to pull out of the territory of our beloved country and build a prosperous, mighty and free people's paradise in the beautiful land of three thousand ri handed down by our forefathers and our 30 million fellow countrymen will live harmoniously in a family.

Let all of us vigorously march forward for bringing that glorious day earlier still, for the peaceful unification of the country and for the speedy realization of co-operation and intercourse between North and South Korea! (Prolonged, loud applause.)

LETTER

OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA ADDRESSED TO THE R.O.K. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND TO THE POLITICAL PARTIES, SOCIAL ORGANI- ZATIONS AND THE PEOPLE IN SOUTH KOREA

Members of the R.O.K. House of Representatives and
House of Councillors!

Members of political parties and social organizations
and public figures in South Korea!

Dear fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters in South
Korea!

For the sake of the peaceful unification of the country,
the paramount aspiration of the Korean people and the
greatest national cause at the present time, the Supreme
People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea is once again sending a letter to you, appealing to
your national conscience.

Fifteen years have already elapsed since the territory
of the country was split into the North and the South.

The younger generation is growing up and already
coming of age in the divided land with no clear idea of
their once unified country.

During this long period even kinsmen have been kept

from seeing each other and North-South economic and cultural intercourse blocked altogether.

This is a really great torture to our people who through our long history shared life and death, joys and sorrows, facing together national troubles from within and without.

Particularly the present dreadful situation created in South Korea brings to the fore the unification of the country as an urgent problem, the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

The unprecedented tyranny and abject poverty ground you down; the pent-up resentment and extreme hardship went beyond the limits of your patience. At last you rose up in heroic resistance and ousted traitorous Syngman Rhee.

Your struggle was a righteous, patriotic one. But what have you got from the precious blood you shed?

Nothing has changed, except only that one government has been replaced by another. Your earnest desire and demand for freedom and emancipation, a new policy and a new life still remain unanswered.

The appalling political chaos, financial and economic crisis and social unrest are felt all the more keenly.

You are witnessing the unemployed, beggars, waifs and strays growing in number everyday! Calamity-stricken peasants in Samnam and fishermen on Woolleung Island and the South Sea are on the verge of starvation, crying for relief.

Prices and taxes are soaring and usury debts are weighing heavily on the shoulders of more and more people.

Schools have not yet been democratized and hundreds

of thousands of youth and children are still kept out of school. To make matters worse, all sorts of crimes and disturbances are steadily increasing with the further aggravation of social confusion and disorder.

The privation of the people has reached such extremity that young women are selling their bodies in the market, presenting a piteous sight like a throwback to the mediaeval age.

Unable to withstand the grim and choking reality that keeps aggravating, the broad masses—workers, peasants, youth and students—are waging bitter struggles—demonstrations, walkouts, school strikes and so forth.

The present rulers of South Korea, however, are busy inventing pretexts for suppressing the just struggle of the popular masses who demand reforms, labeling their just struggle as a “riot”. Disregarding the vital question affecting the life of the people, they are only engrossed in seeking worldly fame and in the scramble for power. They do not want to bother their heads about how to cope with the grave situation; they have neither ability nor means to remedy this catastrophic situation.

No matter who may come to power, the present situation of South Korea can by no means be saved, so long as the U.S. army continues to occupy South Korea and our country remains divided.

The only way out lies in the accomplishment of the peaceful unification of the country and in rehabilitation and development of the South Korean economy by joint efforts of the North and the South.

But the present rulers of South Korea are just begging for American “aid”; and they are trying hard to de-

ceive the people, alleging that this would improve the situation.

They attempt to bring in even Japanese monopoly capital that will encroach upon the South Korean economy.

This is indeed a reckless and dangerous venture.

The lessons of our country's history have indisputably proved that relying upon foreign powers leads to the ruin of the country. Is this not proved by the actual reality in South Korea today?

Look straight with your reason and conscience at the ruinous situation now existing in South Korea!

All that the U.S. "aid" has brought to South Korea is enslavement, poverty and economic bankruptcy.

Why is it that foreign capital poured in like tidal waves and monopolized the South Korean markets, and the national trade and industry has been driven into an abyss of ruin? And what is the reason that South Korea, known as a granary, has turned into an area of such chronic famine and a hell of starvation and poverty?

This is just what the U.S. "aid" has produced.

So long as the national economy depends upon foreign countries, it cannot become other than a victim of foreign capital which seeks profits without limit.

It is known only too well that the U.S. imperialists especially are using the so-called "aid" as a means of military aggression and economic plunder of other countries.

The way of revitalizing the country and promoting the interests of the nation lies only in shaping its destiny by itself. Without an independent national economy, no complete political independence can be ensured, and with-

out complete independence there can be no prosperity of the country and the nation.

In the past our country was forced to be under the yoke of foreign aggressors, because it was backward and poor. This should not be repeated.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long since followed the road of independent development and laid a solid foundation for the national economy in North Korea. We have built a powerful heavy industry with modern machine-building industry as the backbone, and created bases of light industry which had had no foundation.

Today we boast of hundreds of big modern factories and enterprises equipped with up-to-date technique; we also have a countryside crisscrossed with irrigation channels brimming over with life-giving water.

Our people who were far removed from civilization for a long time have now become the masters of mighty techniques, managing the advanced large-scale economy.

We have now taken into our hands the great means which promise prosperity for the country and nation.

We are powerful enough to further strengthen and develop rapidly the national economy and to create any new economic branch whenever necessary.

It is our ardent hope that the valuable fruits of our labour will be used for developing the South Korean economy and improving the living of the South Korean people. This would be utmost joy to us and we deem it as our due national duty.

For removing the national distress caused by the division and for rehabilitating and developing the South Ko-

rean economy, we should peacefully unify the country at the earliest possible date.

The peaceful unification of the country should be realized without fail by ourselves through free North-South general elections on a democratic basis and without any foreign interference.

For this, first of all, the U.S. army must withdraw from South Korea at once.

General elections should be held in such a completely free atmosphere that the popular masses may freely express their will.

Complete freedom, not to speak of freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, should be ensured so that all political parties and social organizations, irrespective of their political views, can propagandize their platforms and conduct political activities in any part of North and South Korea.

The rights of the people to elect and to be elected should not be restricted, regardless of property status, residence, education, religious belief; general elections should be held in accordance strictly with the democratic principle of universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot.

By so doing the Korean people will come to have a united, all-Korean democratic government that genuinely represents their will.

What could be the reason for anyone not to accept or to be afraid of such elections?

Some people still insist that elections be held under "U.N. observation" with the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

This is an unbearable insult to the sovereignty and national pride of the Korean people.

The master of Korea is the Koreans.

The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves of their own volition.

The Korean people are endowed with enough ability and resourcefulness to settle their own destiny for themselves. The history of our fatherland and the reality in North Korea afford ample proof of this.

Why should we be supervised by the United Nations in settling our own affairs? The United Nations is in no way entitled or competent to interfere in the settlement of the Korean issue, nor has it any moral authority to meddle in it.

By allowing its name to be usurped by the U.S. imperialists, the United Nations became a belligerent party in the criminal war of aggression against the Korean people.

It is widely known in the world how shamelessly the will of the people was misrepresented in the tyrannous elections held in South Korea under U.N. "observation".

The so-called "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a mere tool for covering up the colonial enslavement and split policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, should be immediately disbanded.

If they were not afraid of the genuine will of the Korean people being reflected in the solution of the question of unification, there could be no reason or ground whatsoever for them to ask for U.N. interference.

It is also alleged that free general elections throughout the North and South can never be accepted because it means "collaboration with Communists" and is fraught with the risk of being "communized".

This is entirely wrong.

No one can impose his political ideas upon the popular masses.

It is up to the entire Korean people to decide what social system they choose. Furthermore, the socialist system has been firmly established in North Korea and its people accepted communism long ago.

This is an iron-clad fact. Is it ever possible in Korea to ignore Communists in discussing the question of unification?

How could anyone talk about unification when he disregards the North?

Anyone who sincerely aspires after the unification of the country and the prosperity of the nation cannot justify himself under such pretext.

We differ in ideas and political views, of course.

However, such differences can never be an insurmountable obstacle if we are deeply concerned about the future of the nation and want to settle the question of the country's unification in a realistic way.

It would be a towering crime against our posterity to keep enmity among one and the same nation and reject the unification of the country under the pretext of such differences.

Any person of national conscience and reason must not follow in the wake of Syngman Rhee but stand for North-South general elections free from outside interference.

If the South Korean authorities consider free North-South general elections still unacceptable to them, then, even provisional measures should be taken for paving the way to final unification by restoring the severed

relations between the same nation and by reuniting its split forces.

Our people who have long suffered the misfortunes of division are confronted with numbers of important national questions which await urgent solution. How can we tolerate the situation in which millions of people have been compelled for ten years and more to live separately in the North and the South without knowing whether their parents, wives, children, relatives and friends are alive or dead?

The separation will, with the lapse of time, gradually estrange relatives and friends from each other, and even parents, wives and children will hardly recognize each other.

Due to the division, manners and customs and even the language are changing.

If we let such situation go further, who can dare say our single nation will not be divided in the long run into two quite different parts, each having its own language and customs? Particularly, the division is greatly impeding the co-ordinated development of the national economy.

Our country abounds in natural resources.

North Korea has an advanced industry and South Korea has wide plains suitable for the development of agriculture.

If we use all this in a unified way, we can develop successfully a self-supporting national economy and enjoy a bountiful, happy life in a mighty and prosperous country.

However, all this immense possibility still remains untapped and the South Korean people suffer from abject poverty, hunger and cold.

How can we continue to shut our eyes to such urgent

national question, even though two different systems exist in North and South Korea and the early settlement of the differences still seems unlikely?

We must transcend our differences in political views and ideology, and must take measures promptly to solve our urgent questions.

We propose, as one of such measures, to institute a Confederation of North and South Korea.

The Confederation is to be enforced by way of setting up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the two governments while retaining, for the time being, the political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments.

We consider that the enforcement of the Confederation should mainly co-ordinate and develop the economic and cultural life of North and South Korea as one unit and realize economic and cultural cooperation and interchange between the North and the South, thereby facilitating the independent and integrate development of the national economy.

Provided both governments give consent, the Supreme National Committee may represent the whole of Korea and conduct external affairs on the problems common to the interests of the entire nation and take joint measures for safeguarding the country and the nation against foreign aggression by rallying the forces of North and South Korea under the Confederation.

The enforcement of the Confederation will put an end to the extremely abnormal situation created in our country today. It will not inflict any loss upon any party, but only bring great benefit to the entire Korean people.

With the institution of the Confederation we will be able to pool the strength of the whole nation for repelling foreign aggression and jointly defending the interests of the country and the nation externally, and, internally, improving the economic life of the South Korean people and establishing the foundation of a self-supporting national economy by realizing cooperation and intercourse between the North and the South.

There is no doubt that the enforcement of the Confederation will also help remove distrust and antagonism between the North and the South for creating an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation and gradually promote closer relations in the political sphere, too, thus paving the road to the peaceful unification of the country.

The setting up of the Confederation is a highly realistic and most reasonable measure for successfully fulfilling the urgent national tasks confronting us today and for accelerating the complete unification of the country.

Nevertheless, if the South Korean authorities cannot accept even the Confederation, we propose that a purely economic commission composed of representatives of business circles of North and South Korea be set up and the economic co-operation and intercourse be materialized apart from political issues.

Once such economic and cultural co-operation and intercourse are realized between the North and the South, the South Korean economy that is on the brink of catastrophe will be rehabilitated and developed rapidly and the South Korean people's living be considerably improved in a brief span of time with the help of the mighty economy of North Korea.

We propose that the Supreme National Committee be

formed by instituting the Confederation at an early date, or the economic commission organized with representatives of business circles and that through such national organization the following immediate programmatic tasks be carried out:

The keynote of the South Korean economy is agriculture.

Without rehabilitating agriculture South Korea cannot recover from economic decline, and without stabilizing the life of the peasants making up 70 per cent of the population, South Korea cannot extricate itself from its chronic social poverty.

For the development of the South Korean agriculture, the land problem should be solved once and for all.

For the correct solution of land problem, South Korea, too, should carry out a land reform on the principles of confiscation and distribution of land without compensation.

The "agrarian reform" rigged up by the Syngman Rhee clique has, in fact, kept the landlord system intact, further fragmentized the peasant economy and reduced the peasants to slaves to debt.

Such evil consequences should be removed at once.

The "compensation grain for the distributed land" not yet delivered by the South Korean peasants should no longer be collected, the balance of "farm land price" payable to the landlords should be borne by the state and all the debts the peasants made in paying for it should be redeemed by the state.

And the state should purchase all the existing tenant farm land and portion it out free of charge to the peasants without or with little land.

Main efforts should be directed to obtaining new land to meet the vital demand of the peasants for land.

How can we talk about the development of agriculture in the present situation in which more than 940,000 peasant households cling to less than half a jungbo of land each?

All land expropriated for military use should be returned to the peasants and land reclamation be carried out extensively.

South Korea has more than two million jungbo of reclaimable land.

Let us mobilize the forces of North and South Korea to upturn at least one million jungbo of new land in the next six to seven years and distribute it without compensation to the peasants who have no or little land! If this is done, the average acreage of cultivated land per peasant household in South Korea will increase from 0.9 jungbo at present to 1.4 jungbo.

To increase the agricultural production, large and small irrigation projects as well as afforestation and water-conservancy should be carried out on a wide scale all over South Korea, thereby doing away with the rain-dependent and poorly irrigated fields.

It is hardly possible to expect stable agricultural production in the place where mountains are bare of trees, rivers have no embankments and vast fields are without irrigation canals.

Paddy and dry fields in South Korea can and should be watered through irrigation channels and turned into a fertile land free of calamities as in North Korea.

Rich crop can not be harvested by outmoded farming methods and primitive farm implements.

It is important to rapidly raise the per jungbo yield by introducing advanced farm methods and up-to-date farm machines including tractors, by developing agriculture in a many-sided way and by making rational use of land.

The prices of farm produce and industrial products including fertilizer should be regulated for the benefit of the peasants, the "land acquisition tax" reduced and various exacting levies upon the peasants be abolished.

All the debts of the impoverished peasants should be redeemed by the state and a state peasants' bank set up to grant loans at a low rate of interest for the benefit of the peasants.

The South Korean fishery should be developed and the miserable living condition of 800,000 fishing folks be improved.

It is urgent to tear down the barriers thrown across the sea and ensure free fishing for the fishermen of both North and South Korea.

Fish shoals move about between the North and the South as freely as ever, but our fishermen cannot sail north and south seas at will in pursuit of shoals. We should get rid of this abnormal situation.

Fishing grounds and fishing ports in the North and the South should be opened for our joint use, the devastated fishing ports in South Korea be speedily rebuilt and the occupation of fishing grounds and fishing ports by the U.S. army should be abolished immediately.

Let us put our energy to make up the shortage of fishing boats, a great handicap for the South Korean fishermen, and modernize fishery of South Korea!

The modern fishing boats of our neighbouring coun-

tries go out to the open sea for fishing. But with worn-out sail boats and primitive fishing methods it is hardly possible to engage even in inshore fishery, not to speak of pelagic fishery.

Still more, how can we remain indifferent to the miserable plight of the South Korean fishermen who can hardly eke out a living for lack of even tiny boats? Much funds and forces should be directed to the ship-building industry and necessary materials and supplies be provided to ensure normal operation of the shipyards which are now at a standstill.

In this way sail-boats should be speedily motorized and the equipment of fishing boats and port facilities should be mechanized. At the same time, large- and medium-sized motor boats should be built in large numbers so that the fishermen may fish with state-owned boats. The pelagic and deep-sea fishing should be developed through the joint efforts of North and South Korea, the survey of maritime resources and search for fish shoals be jointly conducted, information on the flow of currents be exchanged and mutual assistance be given to rescue work for possible maritime accidents.

All the debts of the South Korean fishermen should be liquidated at state expense, a state fishery bank be set up to give them loan at a low rate of interest, the fishing tax should be reduced; and all the miscellaneous levies be abolished.

Industry is the leading branch of economy.

It is entirely unthinkable for any country without its own national industry to ensure independence or enhancement of the people's living. Decisive measures should be

taken for rehabilitating the ruined South Korean national industry.

Let us construct extensively big up-to-date factories as well as medium and small light industrial factories in such a way as to ensure the resumption of operation of all idle factories and mines and the independent development of the South Korean economy!

In particular, factories and power stations in the domains of fuel-power, metal, chemical, building material and machine building industries should be constructed.

We have made necessary machines and equipment by ourselves and home-made goods produced by our factories fill to overflowing every shop in the North.

Yet, the whole of South Korea is flooded with foreign goods! Why should we leave our natural resources at the disposal of foreign countries and beg for foreign industrial products at a time when we Korean people can develop resources rich in the country and make anything we want?

For the development of middle and small trade and industry, it is necessary to make up the shortage of raw materials, to ease the financial difficulties and overcome the dull of sale.

Raw materials for the national industry should be obtained at home, not depending on foreign countries. And a state industrial bank should be set up for the medium and small enterprisers, granting them long-term loans at a low rate of interest.

For overcoming the dull of sale, the purchasing power of the people should be enhanced.

The wages of the workers should be raised immediately; the U.S. monopoly price system be done away with,

commodity prices be stabilized, and the inroad of foreign goods be rejected flatly.

Let us protect and foster the national industry by taking stringent tariff measures for imported goods and encouraging the consumption of home-made goods!

Rational division of labour between the North and South Korean industries should be organized and free trade between the North and the South be enforced at the earliest date.

From olden times when products were scanty and communications were inconvenient our ancestors had lived in harmony, exchanging products of various localities.

Especially in our age when production and transport are highly developed, how can we ever reconcile ourselves to such abnormal situation in which the exchange of commodities is cut within one and the same country?

All possible measures should be taken for the exchange of commodities, foreign trade be carried out under a unified control, joint purchase of raw materials and supplies be made and market be explored for exporting domestic goods.

When the above measures are taken in all the fields of agriculture, fishery and industry, the South Korean national economy will develop with fresh vitality.

Millions of South Korean unemployed will be secured jobs and ensured stabilization of their livelihood, if all the factories and mines are put into commission, large and small factories are newly constructed, reclamation, irrigation, afforestation and water conservancy undertaken, and harbour, railway, road and town construction projects carried out briskly throughout South Korea.

How good it would be if the broad road were opened

for the desperate jobless folks to engage in creative labour for the prosperity and development of the beloved fatherland and for their own happiness!

For the prosperity of the fatherland and flourish of the nation, much is yet to be done and many work hands are needed.

Then why is "birth control" necessary, and why should our fellow countrymen be sent into slavery in far off foreign lands under the name of "emigration"?

Our people will never tolerate such criminal acts.

The Korean people are a talented and resourceful nation with a long history and a brilliant culture.

It was a Korean who invented the first movable metal types in human history. It was also Korean who built the Chumsungdai, the first observatory in the world.

Nevertheless, our people, divided into the North and the South today, cannot develop their national culture, science and technology in a unified way.

Today in South Korea science and culture are on the decline and many South Korean scientists, technicians and men of culture have no place to work, however much they may want to. Such state of affairs should no longer be permitted.

Our country should be freed from its centuries-old backwardness and become one of the leading advanced countries in the world as soon as possible.

At a time when we must rush forward at a speed of one thousand league a day for the enhancement of our national economy and culture, we need advanced technology and culture as well as a great many learned and talented personnel.

Let us expedite scientific and technical progress and

promote the efflorescence of our national culture with joint efforts of the North and the South!

Academies of sciences and various research institutes should be set up on a wide scale so that all of them may devote their talents and wisdom to the noble mission of developing the national economy, science and culture.

It is necessary for the scientific and technical workers in North and South Korea to pool their knowledge and skill and undertake joint research work for the integrate development of the national economy.

For regenerating the national culture and arts in South Korea, various cultural establishments should be set up everywhere and living conditions of the men of culture and arts be ensured.

Let us exchange stage arts and films between the North and the South, realize mutual cooperation between the artists and enter jointly into the international arena!

Let us combine the cream of the North and the South to enrich still more our elegant and beautiful national arts which are called "golden arts" and make them shine ever brighter over international arena!

In the field of physical culture and sports too, let us realize interchange and cooperation between the North and the South, jointly take part in the international events, display the courageous and tough spirit of the Korean youths and enhance the prestige of the fatherland!

It is also necessary to take common measures for preserving valuable historical relics and remains left by our ancestors.

The work of educating and bringing up the rising generation and of training the national cadres is of parti-

cularly great importance for the prosperity and development of the fatherland.

It is necessary to extensively undertake the building of schools with state funds and take measures to enrol all children of school age who are kept out of school.

We should not allow any longer such distressful and hateful situation in which for all exceptional talent and burning desire to learn hundreds of thousands of youth and children are kept out of school merely on account of money.

All practices of "contributions" which have turned schools into profiteering centres should be abolished; compulsory education should be given free of charge and the expenses be borne by the government; state scholarship be instituted for the sons and daughters of working people so that there may be no one working his way through school.

Waifs and strays in South Korea should be all taken care of and be reared by the state.

Measures should be taken to protect the lives and properties of the population from calamities and put an end to chronic diseases; and medical establishments be set up even in villages, not to speak of giving free medical service to the poor people and seeing that every myun (sub-county) has doctors.

With a view to coping with the acute housing shortage, housing construction must be undertaken extensively with state funds, houses be allotted to the needy at low rent, and town building be accelerated.

Realization of correspondence and movement of the population between the North and the South is a most pressing task.

Why should the parents, brothers, wives and children,

kinsmen and intimate friends who are separated from each other live in anxiety to hear from each other, though they are within calling distance, in the territory of the same country?

Let us ensure free correspondence and movement of the population so that the longed-for kinsmen and friends can meet each other and everybody may come to know better the actual condition of the North and the South!

Let us exchange reporters so that they can carry on free activity for news coverage!

In order to ensure the interchanges between the North and the South, it is necessary to take measures for freight and passenger transportation throughout the country, open ports for sea transport, and take steps for telephone and telegraph communications and postal exchange.

Let us make the artery and nerves of the fatherland again function vigorously and make our blood relationship which even the separation into the North and the South failed to sever felt more warmly in our vein!

If we carry into effect all these tasks by joining the forces of the split nation and linking the disrupted economy, we can soon see the chimneys of the South Korean factories sending out smoke after a long suspension and an expanse of drought-stricken fields beginning to have water through irrigation canals. Then bright prospects will be opened before the South Korean people who now have no hope for the morrow.

Needless to say, a huge sum of funds, a huge amount of materials, equipment and machinery and techniques are needed to carry out these enormous undertakings.

But now South Korea does not possess its own econo-

mic and technical power necessary for accomplishing all these tasks.

These tasks can be successfully carried out, only when we combine the economic and technical power of the North and the South and rely on the powerful economic might of North Korea.

In the northern part of the country are concentrated valuable resources necessary for developing the national economy and improving the people's living. With our devoted efforts, we have built in the northern part of the country powerful heavy industry centers and laid the firm foundation of the independent national economy. We have taken into our hands enough means to build large-scale factories of any size and create any new industrial branches, if need be.

Thanks to the foundation of the self-supporting national economy, we have been able to develop the economy of the northern part at such a rapid pace and enhance the people's living as we see today.

We did not build all these merely for the people of the North to enjoy a good life. We ardently wish to share the fruits of our devoted efforts with our fellow countrymen in the South.

For carrying out the immediate programmatic tasks, we are ready to bear necessary financial burdens jointly with the South Korean authorities and, if there are any undertakings which the South Korean authorities find it difficult to bear, the Government of the D.P.R.K. will bear the burden single-handed.

For the correct solution of the question of land and for the reclamation and irrigation works in the South Korean countryside,

For the modernization of the fishing industry and the reconditioning of fishing ports of South Korea,

For the building of new big factories and for the rehabilitation and development of the national industry,

For the construction of scientific and cultural establishments and dwelling houses, and for the stabilization and improvement of the economic and cultural life of the South Korean people of all walks of life,

We will supply various types of modern machines, tools, materials and equipment manufactured in the North, render technical assistance and unsparingly spend the funds accumulated by the sweat of our people's brow.

Proceeding from the earnest desire to save at an early date the South Korean economy from its ruinous state and relieve as early as possible our fellow countrymen from sufferings, we are fully determined to make every effort to carry out the programmatic tasks of rehabilitating and developing the South Korean economy.

We are sending herewith the "Recommendations on Realizing Economic and Cultural Exchange and Cooperation between North and South Korea and Promoting Independent Development of the National Economy in South Korea".

Reduction of the strength of armed forces of North and South Korea is of great importance for relaxing tension in Korea and lightening excessive burden of military expenses shouldered by the South Korean people.

Let us cut the strength of armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively!

An army of 200,000 is enough to discharge the duty of national defence in our country.

To guarantee the freedom of political activities and

ensure democracy for the broad masses in South Korea is an essential condition for facilitating the peaceful unification of the country.

All political parties, public organizations, individual personages and people of all walks of life should be assured of the unlimited freedom of expressing their views on the question of the country's peaceful unification.

Let us in a body put all our strength to remove the national misfortunes!

Members of the Houses of Representatives and Councilors of the Republic of Korea!

Members of the political parties and social organizations and public figures in South Korea!

Dear fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

We firmly believe that you will willingly accept our proposals reflecting fraternal love, if you are really concerned about the nation's future and wish to save the present critical situation in South Korea.

For the solution of the urgent questions that have arisen before the country and the nation, it is necessary for the representatives of North and South Korea to sit around one table and negotiate in good faith.

We propose an early convocation of a North-South consultative conference at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul.

Representatives of the South Korean political parties and public organizations out of power must take part in the proposed North-South consultative conference together with representatives of the governments and parliaments of North and South Korea.

Different political views, religious belief and one's past

activities cannot be an obstacle to our negotiations.

To avoid contacts is not a proper attitude toward tiding over the difficult situation, and it is at variance with the nation's interests.

Let us be frank and talk heart to heart!

In South Korea, too, lately the public is turning great attention to the peaceful unification of the country.

Voices demanding North-South contacts and negotiations are becoming louder than ever before among the people of all walks of life. This is quite natural and is only to be welcomed.

It is necessary to discuss the matters more seriously and more broadly, pave the way for solution, and then finally solve them.

Today, in the international relations contacts and exchanges are briskly conducted even between countries with differing systems, between nations with different political views, customs and colours, and languages.

Why then should the fellow countrymen with the same language and the same custom be kept from making contacts?

It is necessary to cast away all prejudices and, to start with, meet each other, visit each other to come to know the real state of affairs.

Hesitation and indifferent attitude are impermissible at this grave moment.

Let us all unite in the nation-wide struggle to tear down the barriers between the North and the South!

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops is the biggest obstacle to the unification of the country.

The U.S. occupation is the very source of the national

split and all sufferings of the South Korean people.

There is no reason or excuse whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea.

Resolutely reject the outrageous interference in domestic affairs, the national contempt, humiliation and insult by the U.S. imperialists, and fight in demand of the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army!

Ours is the era when the complete and final abolition of the imperialist colonial regime is put on the order of the day.

No foreign aggressive force on earth can block the path along which the Korean people traverse shaping the nation's future destiny with their united forces.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the hope that the members of the Houses of Representatives and Councilors of the Republic of Korea and the South Korean authorities will give serious consideration to our proposals and take necessary measures for their early realization.

We are confident that people of all walks of life, patriotic political parties and public organizations, individual personages in South Korea will welcome our proposals and make an active effort for their realization.

**The Supreme People's Assembly of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

November 22, 1960

Pyongyang

RECOMMENDATIONS ON REALIZING ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA AND PROMOT- ING INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT OF NA- TIONAL ECONOMY IN SOUTH KOREA

The Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, having discussed once again the question of promoting the peaceful unification of the country, the most urgent desire and the cardinal, national task of the entire Korean people, has unanimously affirmed that it is most reasonable to enforce, to begin with, a Confederation of North and South Korea as a provisional measure.

It is our consistent stand and immovable principle on the peaceful unification of the country to hold free general elections throughout the North and South without any foreign interference.

However, since the South Korean authorities are still refusing this today, we deem it imperative to solve the urgent national questions through the enforcement of a Confederation of North and South Korea, while maintaining the independent activities of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Korea.

The Confederation of North and South Korea will

gradually promote the complete unification of the country, ensuring economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between the North and the South in conformity with the interests of the entire nation.

If the South Korean authorities consider that even the Confederation is unacceptable, we hold that an economic commission composed of representatives of the business circles of North and South Korea should be set up to realize at least economic exchange and cooperation between the North and the South.

The Korean people, as a homogeneous nation, had had an integral economy throughout their long history, with an advantage of the genial nature and bountiful resources. However, the integral whole of our national economy was broken after liberation due to the artificial barrier thrown across between the North and the South.

The split of our territory has laid a great obstacle in the way of the development of our national economy and has, in particular, precipitated the South Korean economy into the depth of ruin.

On account of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and their harsh plunder, the southern part of the country has been reduced to an appendage of U.S. economy, to a colonial market flooded with foreign goods.

The national industry of South Korea has been utterly devastated. Large numbers of factories and mines have been destroyed and closed down; the industrial output is no more than two thirds that in the dark days of the Japanese imperialist rule. Most of the remaining factories and mines have either suspended or curtailed operation for lack of raw material and funds and shrinkage of market.

Agriculture has likewise been utterly dilapidated. South Korea, once a granary of the country, has long since been turned into an area of chronic famine.

As the outcome of the sharp shrinkage of industrial and agricultural production, South Korea's present commodity import exceeds the export by twenty times.

The people in the southern part are in the depth of poverty. The wages of the workers are less than one third of the minimum living cost. The South Korean towns are overflowing with millions of unemployed and hundreds of thousands of child beggars, who are wandering about in the hope of finding a means of living. Every year, the number of foodless peasant households runs to over one million, and the peasants groan under the heavy burdens of taxes and usury debts.

The economy and people's living in South Korea are in a grave and critical condition which should not be left alone even a moment.

There is only one way out. Economic exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea should be effected for reviving the South Korean national economy now on the verge of total collapse and rescuing the people from the living hell. There is no other way.

For resuming the operation of closed factories and shoring up the bankrupt agriculture, there should be sufficient raw material, power, supplies, modern machines and equipment. In the northern part of our country there is a powerful material foundation for turning out all those things.

In the northern part, following the road indicated by the Korean Workers' Party, our people have not only established a socialist system free of oppression and exploita-

tion but also built with their devoted labour powerful heavy industrial bases and laid the foundation of an independent national economy.

The heavy industrial foundation in the North is a decisive guarantee for freeing the South Korean economy from the colonial yoke and ensuring its independent development.

The Korean people will be able to lead an abundant and respectable life, when the North and the South, relying upon this foundation we have laid, unite the divided strength of the nation and integrate the split economy and advance hand in hand with each other.

The economic exchange and cooperation between the North and the South is an urgent task that can and must be fulfilled without delay. The difference in the political systems of North and South Korea can not prevent such economic exchange and cooperation.

At present our stand is that even apart from political questions, representatives of North and South Korea should, as an initial step, meet at one place to negotiate on the question of realizing commodity exchange between the North and the South, a matter of national urgency, and assisting and cooperating with each other in economic construction.

If the North and the South meet each other's need and mobilize all resources, materials and technique, the South Korean economy can be rehabilitated and developed with the minimum expense and time. Then how can it be justified to hamper intercourse and cooperation between the North and the South, clinging to U.S. "aid" or foreign capital? Throughout both the periods of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the U.S. imperialists' domina-

tion of South Korea, the Korean people have clearly seen through their bitter experiences the predatory nature of foreign monopoly capital.

It is as clear as can be what U.S. "aid" has brought to the South Korean economy and the living of the compatriots in the southern part in the past fifteen years and what it will bring in the future.

It is imperative that the "United States Operation Mission in Korea" which has seized the artery of South Korean economy and indulged in plunder under the unctuous name of "aid", the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a tool for the U.S. colonial policy, and so forth should be disbanded and the Korean people themselves should become the masters of the state and economy and promote the rehabilitation and self-independence of South Korea. A confederative organization of North and South Korea should be set up at the earliest date and measures be taken for coordinating the economic and cultural development of our country as one unit and coping with the present catastrophic situation of South Korea.

No one, whoever he may be, should bar the only way out opened before us and mar the destiny of the country and the future of the nation.

Intercourse and cooperation between North and South Korea will give new vigour to the South Korean economy and promote the overall, independent development of the national economy.

Thus the distrust between the North and the South will gradually be removed and the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust will be created, with the result

that an avenue will be opened to the peaceful unification of the country and sovereign independence.

Proceeding from the urgent desire of the entire Korean nation to achieve the unification of the country and burning compatriotism for relieving the living of the people in the southern part, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presents the following recommendations on realizing intercourse and cooperation between the North and the South and promoting the rehabilitation and development of the South Korean economy to the ROK legislative and administrative authorities, political parties and social organizations, all the prominent personages and the people of all walks of life in South Korea.

1. ON REHABILITATING AND DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE AND STABILIZING THE LIVING OF THE PEASANTS IN SOUTH KOREA

In conducting economic interchange and mutual co-operation between the North and the South, we should direct most serious concern to the rehabilitation and development of South Korean agriculture and the stabilization of the deteriorated living of the peasants.

Only when agriculture is enlivened rapidly can the pressing question with regard to the life of the entire South Korean inhabitants including the peasants be settled and a favourable pre-condition for the development of national industry be created. The situation of South Korea, once the granary of our country and the major producer of

such raw materials for industry as cotton, cocoons, ramie, is quite different from the past.

On top of the marked decrease of arable land, serious natural calamities are repeated every year due to the destruction of irrigation facilities and river dykes. The peasant economy has been further fragmentized and agro-technique is still in a backward, medieval state. Now the grain output per head of the rural population of South Korea is no more than one-third that in North Korea.

The crisis of the South Korean agriculture is further deepening owing to the "aid" of the United States. Under pressure of the U.S. surplus farm produce which is sold by force, the output of wheat and barley, coarse grain, beans and so forth has gone down to below half compared even with the time of the Japanese imperialist rule when agriculture declined in the extreme and the production of cotton and cocoons has fallen to next to nothing.

The U.S. imperialists are taking away agricultural products from the peasants at lower prices than the production cost, while selling to them such industrial products as chemical fertilizer and insecticide at high prices.

Despite the sharp decline in agricultural production, the burdens imposed upon the peasants such as tenant rent, "compensation grain for distributed land," "land acquisition tax," irrigation fees, compulsory delivery of grain and miscellaneous levies are steadily increasing. In the South Korean rural villages the number of peasant households which run out of provisions or are hard pressed by debts is sharply increasing and large numbers of peasants are going to ruin, leaving home aimlessly.

We must immediately tide over such catastrophic situation in South Korean agriculture and take every pos-

sible measure for relieving the millions of peasant masses from chronic famine and poverty at an early date.

1) The consequences of the “agrarian reform” should be remedied in such a way as to make tillers the masters of the land, and a wide stretch of land be newly reclaimed to be distributed to peasants.

The “agrarian reform” enforced by the Syngman Rhee government in the past was a trickery aimed at al-laying the struggle of the peasants for land and defending the interests of the landlords.

The way to a thoroughgoing solution of land problem in our country is to confiscate landlords' land without compensation and distribute it to the peasants without charge. The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, however, rejected such reform. Instead they carried out the “agrarian reform” by purchasing part of the landlords' land and selling it to the peasants by force. It has only further expanded the source of exploitation and poverty in the South Korean rural areas.

The peasants who have been deprived of provisions every year in the name of “compensation grain for distributed land” have been reduced to hopeless slaves to debt and a great number of peasants have been unable to pay the price of land to this day, ten years after the “agrarian reform”.

A vast acreage of tenant-land still remains and the paddy and dry fields which were “distributed” are again being concentrated into the hands of landlords.

The rehabilitation of South Korean agriculture is unthinkable without overcoming these grave consequences of the “agrarian reform.” Even now the state should straight-

en out the present situation on the principle of buying up the land of the landlords and distributing it to the peasants gratis and pave the way for all the peasants to till their own land freely.

The collection of "compensation grain for distributed land" should be stopped at once, the balance of the price of land to be paid to the landlords should be cleared from the national treasury and the state should clear all the debt made by peasants to pay for the distributed land.

At the same time, the state should buy all the existing tenant-land and portion it out free of charge to the peasants without or with little land.

The financial outlay for all these measures is less than the military expenses disbursed in South Korea in one year.

If the South Korean authorities are really for the rehabilitation of agriculture and stabilization of peasants' living, they should take, to begin with, these elementary and urgent measures.

We will never tolerate such brigandish act of the U.S. imperialists as devastating precious farm land for their military purposes, and we support the struggle of the South Korean peasants against such act. Immediate measures should be taken for returning to them the land requisitioned by the U.S. army for military use.

Concentrated efforts should be also made to obtain new land in South Korea for meeting the demand of the peasants for land.

Even according to a rough estimate, today there is in South Korea some 2 million jungbo of reclaimable land such as hills, waste land, abandoned and saline

land. If the North and South cooperate with each other, at least one million jungbo of land will be upturned within six or seven years.

The reclaimed land should be distributed gratis among peasants without or with little land and to jobless people who have been forced to abandon their farms. This will expand the land per peasant family from 0.9 jungbo at present to 1.4 jungbo within six or seven years and bring great benefit to the South Korean pauper peasants.

2) Irrigation system should be rehabilitated and expanded and extensive afforestation and water conservancy work be carried out.

The northern part carried out only in a few years after the war irrigation projects for watering 600,000 jungbo of paddy and dry fields, five times the acreage irrigated by the Japanese imperialists in 36 years, and undertook afforestation and water conservancy work on a large scale.

Our experiences show that irrigation is the key-note in the development of agriculture under the condition of our country in which arable land is extremely limited and paddy-field cultivation holds an important position.

South Korea can overcome natural calamities and gather in high and stable crops every year only by rehabilitating the existing irrigation system, completing paddy field irrigation and carrying on a full scale afforestation and water conservancy work.

At present there are 620,000 jungbo of poorly-irrigated fields in South Korea. It is necessary to put all these fields under full irrigation within the next seven years. To this end, along with medium- and small-scale irrigation projects in all areas, large-scale irrigation projects should be under-

taken and pushed ahead actively in the area of Koyang-Pajoo-Kimpo on the lower reaches of the Han River, the Chinjoo area on the lower reaches of the Nam River, the Andong area on the upper reaches of the Rakdong River, the Rajoo area on the Yungsan River, the Ansung River basin and the Pyuntaik area, the Ronsan area on the middle reaches of the Keum River and the Honam area, and other places.

The irrigation projects should be carried out with state fund, and the state should compensate for the land to be used for irrigation construction. All the irrigation works should be operated truly for the interest of the peasants, and the irrigation fees imposed upon the peasants be drastically reduced.

Along with irrigation projects, afforestation and water conservancy work—anti-erosion projects, afforestation, river dike construction, and the securing of anti-flood water retention area, etc.—should be undertaken on a wide scale in the basins of the Rakdong, Yungsan, Han, and Keum rivers and all other parts of South Korea. Only by so doing can the heavy losses in human lives and properties caused every year by typhoons and floods be prevented and the severely devastated mountains and fields of South Korea be greened again.

3) Modern machines and advanced farming methods should be widely introduced and agriculture developed in a many-sided way.

South Korea is endowed with much more favorable natural conditions than North Korea, but it is lagging far behind the latter in land utility rate and per-unit harvest. If tractors and other modern farm machines are introduced

in agricultural production and advanced intensive farming method is applied as in the North, two-crop cultivation can be fully applied to the South Korean paddy and dry fields and the per-unit yield of agricultural produce can easily be more than doubled compared with the present.

In the northern part mechanization will be completed within two or three years in all the rural villages including remote mountainous areas.

If South Korea is to mechanize agriculture, it should set up modern farm machine factories and at the same time firmly rely on the farm machine manufacturing industry of the northern part.

In view of the fact that the peasants have no fund for purchasing farm machines, it is advisable to set up in various parts of South Korea state farm machine hiring stations to do various types of machine work for the peasants at a low fee.

When these measures are effected much farm work can be mechanized and peasants will be relieved gradually from hard and backbreaking labour in South Korea, too, in the near future.

Scientific intensive farming method suitable for the climate and natural features of South Korea should be actively sought and widely popularized by improving experimental farming.

Various kinds of seeds, breed animals, saplings and so on should be exchanged between the North and the South, measures for fighting noxious insects adopted jointly, valuable experiences in bringing about high-yield in the North and South widely exchanged.

To do away with the colonial lopsidedness of the

South Korean agriculture, the American surplus agricultural produce should be boycotted, and wheat and cotton growing and cocoon production which are on the decline should be boosted, animal husbandry and fruit growing actively encouraged and thus agriculture be developed in a many-sided way.

4) The living of the poor peasants who are placed in a desperate condition should be stabilized at an early date.

Despite the most adverse climatic and weather conditions, an unprecedentedly rich harvest has been reaped this year in the rural areas of the northern part where irrigation and electrification have been completed and mechanization is now making headway. The general living standard of the peasants has reached that of middle or well-to-do middle peasantry.

The government of our Republic has decided to exempt the peasants from the repayment of the whole amount of loans they received in the past from the state for carrying out rural construction and technical revolution.

When the peasants in the northern part are rejoicing over the bumper harvest and enjoying a happy life, the South Korean peasants are weeping over crop failure and disasters and languishing under debts and in hunger.

Today, the overwhelming majority of the South Korean peasants are shackled to enormous usury debts, and such cruel device of exploitation as "advance sale of rice on the stalk" and "advance sale of wheat on the stalk" is prevailing everywhere.

The debts of the pauper peasants should be paid out at an early date from the state treasury and usury be strictly prohibited throughout South Korea. And a state

agricultural bank serving the interest of the peasants should be set up so as to lend farming funds to them at a low rate of interest.

The burden of the peasants should be lessened by cutting down the "land acquisition tax" and ruling out all miscellaneous taxes.

Measures should be taken to prevent the sharp fall of the price of agricultural products in South Korea resulting from the influx of American surplus farm produce and to supply the peasants with industrial products including chemical fertilizer and insecticides at low prices.

Intermediary exploitation of the peasants by the "agricultural association" should be eliminated and the "association" be made an independent co-operative organization dealing with the sales of agricultural produce and supply of industrial products for the good of the peasantry.

The state should provide the foodless peasant households with grain loans free of interest and take immediate measures for relieving calamity-stricken peasants who are suffering from cold and hunger having lost the means of livelihood due to the severe drought, floods and storms of this year.

2. ON DEVELOPING FISHING INDUSTRY AND STABILIZING THE LIVING OF FISHERMEN IN SOUTH KOREA

Our country, surrounded by sea on three sides, is rich in marine resources and the sea is an important source of wealth for our people.

From times of old our forefathers had engaged in fishing freely plying between the waters of the North and the South. But the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists has severed our seas as well as the land into the North and the South, creating a blockade between the North and the South. Such barrier has dealt fatal blows to the South Korean fishery.

Major fishing ports have been turned into U.S. imperialist naval ports and famous fishing grounds into their naval training grounds. Even compared with the days of the Japanese imperialist rule, tonnage of fishing boats has dropped by one fourth and fish catch by half or less; and fish catch per head of the fishing population is only one tenth that in North Korea.

Fishermen's living is becoming worse and worse every year.

On top of their poor catch, burdens of the fishermen such as "fishing tax," "ship tax" and so forth are growing heavier and the exploitation of them by the "fishery association," middlemen and usurers is being further intensified.

Today in South Krea, hundreds of thousands of fishermen are in a state of ruin, going about in rags and hunger.

For the rapid restoration and development of the South Korean fishing industry and stabilization of the livelihood of the fishermen, interchange and link between the North and the South are vitally necessary also in this domain.

1) Fishing grounds and ports in North and South Korea should be opened for mutual utilization.

Shoals move about freely between North and South seas, but fishing boats can not ply between the North and the South in pursuit of the shoals. Such present state of affairs should not be permitted to continue.

The pressing desire of the North and South Korean fishermen for opening seas, to begin with, must be realized at once.

In the season when major fish families shoal—myung-tai, mackerel, herring, croaker, garfish, sand-launce and cuttle-fish—all fishing boats should be allowed to enter freely the fishing grounds in both North and South Korea.

Along with this, major fishing ports of North and South Korea should be immediately opened. Only in this way, can fishing grounds be effectively and jointly utilized and all fishing boats can process or sell fish as they want to and get the supply of fuel, provisions and drinking water at the nearby fishing ports.

We propose to open the following fishing ports: Chungjin, Sinpo, Suho, Wonsan, Kojuh, Haeju, Nampo, Shinuijoo in North Korea and Joomoonjin, Woolleungdo, Pohang, Tongyung, Namhai, Ryusoo, Kunsan and Inchon in South Korea.

An immediate end must be put to the occupation of the South Korean fishing grounds and ports by the U.S. army. Free fishing must be ensured and the rehabilitation of the ravaged fishing port installations be actively stepped up.

2) The scarcity of fishing boats, the basic means of production in fishery, must be remedied and their technical equipment be improved.

In South Korea motor boats of over fifty tons are less

than 1 per cent of the total fishing boats, most of the rest being small and outmoded sail boats.

For strengthening the material and technical foundation of the South Korean fishing industry, it is imperative for the state to concentrate a large amount of funds and great forces on the field of shipbuilding. Large- and medium-sized motor boats should be built on a mass scale, the existing boats be repaired and the sail boats motorized.

It is desirable that big boats should be placed under state ownership and fishermen organize co-operative organizations to utilize the boats at low cost.

Along with this, fishing tackle manufacturing industry should be markedly developed to meet the demands for fishing tackle and nets.

3) The North and the South should organize jointly pelagic and deep-sea fishing and take co-operative measures for augmenting the fish haul.

Our experiences show that the key to increasing the fish catch is to extensively organize pelagic and deep-sea fishing alongside inshore fishing, and to keep fishing boats on the sea all the year round.

However, owing to its technically poor equipment, South Korean fishing industry cannot organize the pelagic fishing and is placing the fish within its reach at the disposal of foreign fishing boats.

This being the case, the Chosun Fishery Society in North Korea and the Daihan Central Fishery Association in South Korea should organize a joint fishing fleet equipped with modern technique with their joint investments to conduct together deep-sea fishing and pelagic fishing and

catch quantities of big and tasty fish such as cod, ray, lobster, yellow-tail, dolphin, whale, etc.

At the same time North and South fishery circles should jointly conduct the survey of marine resources and detect shoals, inform each other about the flow of currents and change of sea weather and ensure close co-operation in rescue work.

The fishermen and fishery workers of North and South Korea should exchange their valuable experiences they accumulated and advanced fishing methods.

4) The extremely deteriorated living of the fishermen should be stabilized at an early date.

The debts of the fishermen should be cleared at an early date at the expense of the state and a state fishery bank be set up to lend them necessary funds at a low interest.

The "fishing tax" and "ship tax" should be lowered and such miscellaneous impositions as "entrance and clearance fees," "fees for entering fishing grounds" and various kinds of commission should be abolished and thus the burden of the fishermen be markedly lightened.

The "fishery association" which exploits fishermen ruthlessly should be drastically reorganized into fishermen's genuine co-operative organization for the joint sale of fish, joint purchase of fishing tackle and material and the joint use of fishing grounds and facilities.

The hang-over from feudal oppression of fishing workers should be wiped out, such income distributing methods as 3 to 7 and 4 to 6 systems for giving lion's share of the catch to ship-owners be replaced by a wage system advantageous to workers and they should be enabled to work regularly and lead a stabilized life.

3. ON DEVELOPING SOUTH KOREAN NATIONAL INDUSTRY AND CARRYING OUT LARGE-SCALE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Industry is the leading branch of the national economy. The independence, prosperity and development of the country are impossible without the foundation of the national industry.

The South Korean industry, separated from the heavy industrial centres of North Korea after liberation, has been completely subjugated to the U.S. monopoly capital and devastated beyond description.

Today, South Korea is barely maintaining a few mines extracting strategic underground resources and a few light industrial branches which produce military supplies by relying on U.S. surplus raw materials.

No more than one third of the total required amount of electricity is turned out and the bulk of structural steel, timber, cement and other important materials and the total amount of bituminous coal, raw cotton, rayon, caustic soda and so on are imported. Last year, the per capita output of South Korean industry was no more than one-fifth that of North Korea in coal, one-tenth in electricity, one-one hundred twentieth in pig iron, one-twentyfifth in steel, one-eleventh in cement and one-eighteenth in lumber.

Owing to the shortage of raw materials and funds and the influx of foreign goods, the national industry is in a state of suffocation and the foundation of the national economy is crumbling.

Middle and small enterprisers are going bankrupt one after another and unemployment is steadily growing. Workers are forced to toil 10-18 hours a day on starvation wages, the lowest of all times.

Unless the serious crisis confronting the South Korean industry is overcome and industry is rapidly rehabilitated and developed, the independent development of the national economy cannot be promoted nor can the people's living be stabilized in the slightest degree.

1) The chronic mass unemployment should be removed within the coming two or three years by ensuring the full-scale operation of the existing factories and mines and constructing many new industrial enterprises.

At present no small number of South Korean factories and mines have not yet been properly restored, and 60 per cent of all the factories and 80 per cent of the mines have suspended or curtailed operation.

Measures should be immediately taken to restore the devastated factories and mines and ensure the maximum utilization of all the production establishments.

The construction of factories and mills which has been suspended without pronounced reason after the drafting of the "plan" should be pushed ahead and many new, modern large-scale factories be built.

It is necessary to build medium- and small-scale light industrial factories everywhere on an extensive scale, along with the construction of large-scale factories.

Medium- and small-scale local industry is most advantageous in rapidly setting up many factories with small investments and drawing in enormous labour in the shortest period of time. This is expressly proved by the experiences of the northern part where the labour of over

100,000 dependent family members was drawn into production at one sweep through the construction of five or six local factories on an average in each county in a matter of a few months.

If all the suspended factories and mines in South Korea are put into operation, the construction of medium- and small-sized factories along with large ones is undertaken in a big way and big-scale nature-remaking projects of land reclamation, irrigation, afforestation and water conservancy work as well as city, harbour, railway and road construction are launched in all places, the reported two million unemployed and four million semi-unemployed will be eliminated in the main.

While carrying out energetically the above-mentioned measures for wiping out unemployment, state subsidies should be issued for the unemployed languishing on the verge of starvation so as to ensure their livelihood to the minimum extent.

Such tendency toward leaving uncared the unemployed who are wandering about in search of jobs, and forcing the employed labourers to do astonishingly long hours of labour should be done away with and a universal eight-hour workday system be enforced.

We are always ready to receive any South Korean unemployed who want to come to work in the northern part and ensure them jobs and a stabilized living.

The whole world knows that more than fifty thousand compatriots who had long led a hard life in Japan have already returned to their longed-for fatherland and are leading a worthy, hope-filled life in towns and villages of the northern part. While continuing to make efforts to materialize the desire to return home of the com-

patriots still in Japan, we are fully ready to receive warmly the South Korean unemployed at our factories, mills, mines and all other work places.

For the flourish of the nation and for the prosperity and development of the fatherland man is what we need in limitless numbers. There is nothing more valuable than labour in the world. This is graphically shown by the reality of the northern part where labour is bringing the bright future nearer, performing all miracles.

For the upsurge of the national economy and efflorescence of culture in South Korea "overpopulation" cannot come to question; but more work hands are needed; and birth control should not be advocated but population increase encouraged.

An immediate end should be put to the treacherous emigration plot to force the jobless people to go across the ocean to utterly strange lands, leaving their beloved fatherland where there are mountains of work to be done and where their ancestors lie buried. And the road should be opened for all the people to take part in creative labour for the prosperity of the country and their own happiness.

2) The serious shortage of raw materials and funds and marketing difficulties the South Korean national industry is undergoing should be settled immediately.

South Korea, devoid of key industrial branches, is in straits: the shortage of raw material, supplies and power causes the suspension of production and the lack of equipment makes it impossible to build factories and mills.

For tiding over such difficulties, it is necessary in South Korea to gradually build a heavy industrial base and establish new industrial branches for independently developing and utilizing the domestic resources. State

funds should be concentrically invested in fuel-power industry, metal, chemical and building materials and machine-building industries and it is desirable to operate many state-run factories in such fields.

At the same time, a system should be instituted so that the state will control in a fair way the supply of important machines and materials and special attention should be directed to ensuring raw materials and supplies for medium and small enterprises.

In order to surmount financial difficulties facing the national industry, a state industrial bank should be set up and operated in the interest of medium and small enterprises and long-term loans provided for medium and small enterprisers at a low rate of interest.

In particular, sufficient funds should be allocated for constructing medium- and small-scale local light industrial factories and a state subsidy system be widely enforced for the promotion of the national industry.

The root cause of marketing difficulties in South Korea lies in the poverty of the masses of the people. If the dead stockpiling of the meagre output of commodities is to be checked, there is no other way but to enhance the purchasing power of the working masses.

Wages of workers should be immediately raised at least to the level of minimum living expenses and an end be put to the practice of keeping wages in arrears. All kinds of burdens shouldered by the workers and the rest of the population must be markedly lightened. The predatory U.S. price system should be done away with, prices of commodities in South Korea stabilized and the people be made to buy more goods with the same income.

The infiltration of foreign commodities should be

resolutely checked while all the above measures should be implemented for enlarging the dimension of the domestic markets.

Market for home made industrial goods in South Korea is blocked by the flooding influx of the surplus U.S. commodities and the Japanese goods.

No wonder that the voice of national conscience for boycotting commodities from across the ocean and protecting domestic products is ringing today higher and higher among the broad masses of youths, students, intellectuals and other citizens in South Korea.

The use of domestic goods should be actively encouraged while the import of foreign goods be brought under strict control. High tariffs should be imposed on imported goods so as to fully protect the national industry.

3) Rational division of labour should be organized between the North and South Korean industries in order to create favorable conditions for their future unified development by linking them organically.

Appropriate division of labour and close relations can be established between the South Korean mining industry and the North Korean metallurgical industry, between the South Korean salt industry and the chemical industry of North Korea and between North and South Korean machine-building industries.

Through such division of labour we can offer our structural steel and non-ferrous metals in exchange for ores of South Korea or process ores on commission for South Korea. And we can also supply caustic soda and vinyl chloride in exchange for salt. We can produce for South Korea large-sized machines, precision machines and

various other machines and equipment, which cannot be produced in South Korea, and receive from South Korea medium- and small-sized machines and accessories.

4) Housing construction should be undertaken on a wide scale to mitigate the acute housing shortage of the South Korean inhabitants.

The housing condition in South Korea today is really appalling. Even according to preliminary data, more than one million households are in need of houses, and in Seoul and other cities only dugout hovels, tent-houses, and board houses are increasing.

The demand of the South Korean people for houses is urgent.

Effective solution should be found to the housing problem, instead of only issuing eviction orders for board houses and driving the paupers out into the street without taking any measures at all.

In the northern part modern dwelling houses with a total floor space of more than 22 million square metres were built in a matter of six years after the war, and all the factory and office workers live in state-owned houses at a low rent less than one per cent of their monetary wages.

It is advisable that in South Korea also housing construction should be pushed forward actively through the investment of a large amount of state fund. The houses built by the state will be managed as state-owned houses and shall be offered at a low rent preferentially to those living in board houses and in the collective settlements and other working people without houses. At the same time, inhabitants should be provided with building lots,

and sufficient fund and materials so that they can build many houses on their own.

Especially, in view of frequent fire destroying a large number of dwelling houses every year, thorough social measures should be adopted for preventing fire in parallel with the enforcement of state housing insurance to protect inhabitants from unexpected disaster.

4. ON REALIZING ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

All the above measures for the rehabilitation and development of the South Korean national economy can be successfully materialized only through economic co-operation between North and South Korea.

The resources needed for developing the national economy and improving the people's living are concentrated in the northern part of our country. Almost all the iron ore and coal and most of gold and silver ores, lead ore and graphite lie buried in the northern part and 86 per cent of the hydropower resources and over 80 per cent of the forest resources are in the northern part.

In the northern part of our country, a firm foundation of the national industry has been laid with machine-building industry as its core. Thanks to the implementation of the economic policy of the Korean Workers' Party on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, the northern part has been turned from a backward agrarian country into an advanced industrial-agricultural country

only in a few years after the war. We are already ahead of Japan in the per capita output of a number of major industrial products and are continuously racing ahead at the speed of Chullima (winged horse), inspired by the new vista of the Seven-Year Plan.

Because we have laid a foundation for industrialization, we can erect any factory of big size and create new domains at any time once we decide to do so, and we are now able to build in a brief period of time a paradise for our people.

But it is not only for the North Korean people to eat well, dress well and live well that we have constructed the foundation of socialism in the northern part. With their life becoming happier and richer as days go by, the people in the North have displayed higher creative zeal in production and construction to relieve the compatriots in the South from the untold hardships of living, and they have anxiously awaited the day when the fruits of their labour will be shared with the brothers and sisters in the southern part. It is not only natural but is a very urgent demand to use for the rehabilitation of the South Korean economy and the stabilization of the living of the compatriots in the South the electricity, coal, structural iron, timber and cement as well as machines and equipment of all types produced abundantly by the working people in the North.

Moreover, we have a great number of national technical cadres in all branches of the national economy who have expert knowledge and skill, and we have accumulated rich experiences in the building of a new society.

Nothing will remain out of the reach of our strength, if all the scientists, technicians and experts of North and South Korea pool their wisdom and talent and cooperate

with each other.

In the northern part the national economy is developing in a planned way on the basis of the social ownership of the means of production. Therefore, if only economic exchange is realized between the North and the South, we can extend our greatest possible support to the reconstruction and development of the South Korean economy at any moment by regulating the economic development of the northern part in a planned way.

1) For the rehabilitation of the bankrupt South Korean national economy and the stabilization and improvement of people's living through the mobilization of all material, technical and financial resources relying on the powerful economic foundation in the northern part, we propose to cooperate in the following manner:

If the South Korean authorities consider it too heavy financial burden for them to remedy the consequences of the "agrarian reform" and liquidate the debts of the peasants and fishermen, our side can bear a part, or the total of the necessary fund.

We will supply a sufficient number of bulldozers, excavators and other machines and equipment required for reclamation projects, cement, structural iron, timber and all other materials for irrigation projects, afforestation and water conservancy work, and tractors, lorries and all farm machines for the mechanization of farming.

To cover the shortage of draught animals felt by the South Korean poor peasants we can deliver annually 40,000-50,000 draught animals freed from work with the completion of rural mechanization in the northern part.

We can supply by yearly installments in the coming

seven years 700 engine boats including 3,500 ton processing mother-boats and 400-500 ton iron-clad medium-size ships. With these, the fish catch in South Korea will roughly be doubled compared with the present.

We can also supply hot-bulb engines and diesel engines necessary for the motorization of South Korean fishing boats as well as materials for the reconstruction of fishing ports.

We can construct with our equipment and technique the following factories urgently needed for the rehabilitation of the bankrupt South Korean national economy:

Item of construction	Capacity	Period (Year)
1. Ferrous metallurgical combinat	Iron: 200,000 tons Steel: 200,000 tons Rolled goods: 150,000 tons	1962-1964
2. Hydropower stations Choongjoo	150,000 kw	1962-1965
Andong	30,000 kw	1962-1965
Ryechun	20,000 kw	1964-1966
Chinjoo	10,000 kw	1962-1965
3. Cement factory	400,000 tons	1962-1963
4. Machine tool plant	1,000 machine tools	1963-1964
5. Farm machine factory	5,000 tons	1962-1963
6. Mining machine factory	5,000 tons	1962-1963
7. Fertilizer factory	200,000 tons	1962-1964
8. Sheet glass factory	3 million sq. m.	1962-1963
9. Artificial fibre factory	10,000 tons	1962-1963

Taking into consideration both the future development of the industry in the North and the prospect of the rehabilitation of the South Korean national economy, we can supply materials and equipment urgently required by South Korea as follows each year:

Item	Unit	First stage (1961-62)	Second stage (1963-66)	Third stage (1967-)
Electricity	1,000 kw	100- 150	200- 300	400
Coal	1,000 tons	1,000-1,500	2,000- 3,000	5,000
Pig iron	"	50- 100	150	200
Rolled structural steel	"	50- 100	200	300
Cement	"	500	800	1,200
Timber	1,000 cu. m.	500	700	1,000
Sheet glass	1,000 sq. m.	1,000	1,500	2,000
Machine tool	1,000 tons /number	2/1,000	3/1,500	4/2,000
Vinalon	ton	—	6,000	10,000
Artificial fibre	"	8,000	10,000	15,000
Synthetic resin	"	2,000	6,000	10,000
Caustic soda	"	5,000	10,000	20,000

When electricity is supplied from the North, the requirements of industries for power will of course be satisfied, and if only the transmission and transformer setups are expanded, every house in towns and villages can be lit up with electricity. Besides, the requirements for fuel, metals, building materials, chemicals, machinery and equipment and so forth will be met and the machine-build-

ing industry with modern machine tools as a main basis will be newly established in South Korea, too.

In addition, we will build multi-storied apartments for 100,000 households within the next few years, and provide them free of rent to the most needy people in the towns of South Korea.

The economic aid from North Korea will give life to the dreary factory and mining towns of South Korea, make irrigation water flow over the length and breadth of its dried-up fields, and revive our national economy quickly into an animated organism.

2) The economic exchange and mutual cooperation between North and South Korea can be realized only through free trade between the North and South.

We propose to the South Korean authorities that with a view to ensuring a lively trade of goods between North and South Korea, close commercial ties be established by setting up a joint chamber of commerce consisting of representatives of the business circles of both sides.

Free trade of all descriptions of goods produced in the North and South should be immediately opened by way of setting up a sample fair each in Pyongyang and in Seoul, and establishing joint markets in Kaesong, Moonsan, Pyunggang, Chulwon and other major towns along the demarcation line, as well as in the provincial capitals throughout North and South Korea.

In view of the U.S. imperialists monopolizing the South Korean foreign trade and curbing its independent development, we should organize a joint foreign trade corporation co-financed by North and South Korean firms, which will enable us to explore through joint efforts markets abroad for home made goods and, at the same

time, to make joint purchases of raw rubber, crude oil, coking coal, and other important materials which cannot be obtained or are supplied short in our country.

When realized, the trade between the North and the South and their joint foreign trade will help towards tearing down, by degrees, the economic barriers between the two parts of Korea, as well as raising our nation's position higher in international life.

3) For ensuring smooth economic exchange, the ties of the North and the South should be restored at once in the fields of transport and communications.

Steps should be taken for ensuring through freight transportation across the country; through passenger train services should be opened between Shinuijoo and Pusan and between Seoul and Wonsan for allowing people free travel.

The ports of Nampo, Chungjin, Heungnam, Inchon, Mokpo, and Pusan should be opened to each other, for marine transportation between the North and the South.

In South Korea traffic accidents occur frequently because of defects in the transportation facilities; between January and September of this year alone, traffic accidents caused over 7,500 casualties.

In order to help mitigate the traffic difficulty of South Korea, which is even dubbed a traffic hell, we will build an automobile repair shop in Seoul by 1962, and supply annually 1,000 rolling stock.

As a measure to ensure telegraphic communications and telephone service between the North and the South, a direct circuit should be opened between Pyongyang and Seoul and steps for exchanging mails should also be taken quickly.

When the arteries and nerve system of the fatherland, which have ceased to work between the North and the South for fifteen years, start working again, the kindred affection of our nation, which could never be broken in spite of our people living separated in the North and the South, will begin pulsating powerfully.

5. ON REALIZING INTERCOURSE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The Korean people are a talented and resourceful nation who have created a brilliant culture through their long history of thousands of years and who valiantly drove out the enemies and defended the honour of the country whenever attacked by foreign invaders.

It is really deplorable that the Korean people, the posterity of such sagacious forefathers, are today separated in the North and the South and are unable to promote their science and technique, and culture in a unified way.

Scientists, cultural workers and artists in the northern part are ensured all necessary conditions for their research and creative activities and are devoting all their energies and enthusiasm to the progress of science and technology and to the efflorescence of the national culture. The successes made by the scientists and technicians in their research work which is closely linked with production are making great contributions to the development of the national economy, while the successes scored by men of culture and arts in their creative work have made the

world hail our arts the "golden arts"

But, in South Korea, talented scientists and technicians and men of culture and arts are without research institutes or stages. It is hard for them even to find a means of livelihood, let alone displaying their wisdom and talent. It is only natural that neither progress of science and technology nor advancement of the national culture can be expected in such a place.

We consider that in this field, too, cooperation between the North and the South is urgently necessary for shoring up the South Korean science, technology and culture that are in stagnation.

1) All the South Korean scientists and technicians who are out of jobs should be drawn into scientific research and technical guidance, and the North and the South should run joint scientific research organs to make contributions to the development of the national economy.

The more talented scientists and technicians, the better for our country in surmounting the century-old backwardness in a short space of time and reaching the level of advanced countries of the world. Now in North Korea alone about 240,000 more scientists and technicians are required to develop the national economy. For making effective use of science and technology in the rehabilitation and development of its national economy, South Korea will require at least hundreds of thousands of intellectuals engaged in that field.

However, even the little over 40,000 scientists and technicians in the southern part are mostly jobless today. Every year as many as 80 per cent of the college graduates cannot get jobs and 70 per cent of the youth who have

finished their courses abroad have refused to return home.

This situation, in which capable persons with the scientific knowledge and skill are forsaken, must not continue any longer. It is, therefore, quite necessary to enlist scientists and technicians broadly in production, and at the same time, establish state research institutes and laboratories so as to press ahead with extensive scientific research in all domains.

Funds and materials and equipment necessary for scientific research as well as the living of scientists should be fully ensured by the state.

We propose to set up and run joint research institutes in order that urgent tasks arising in the course of development of the national economy may be solved through the collective efforts of scientists and technicians of North and South Korea.

In our country survey of natural conditions and resources and their research are very important.

Scientists of the North and the South should jointly conduct geological survey and prospecting, study of soil, survey of saline land as well as of power resources of the whole country.

There are many problems that should be solved through cooperation between scientists of the North and the South in developing the chemical industry by relying on the rich raw material resources at home and in mechanizing and automating production, too.

In the fields of agronomy, veterinary and zootechny, medicine and other sciences, too, urgent research problems should be solved with common efforts, which will contribute to the development of the national economy and the enhancement of the people's well-being.

It will be advisable for the North and the South to run a publishing organ jointly in order to publicize successes gained in various scientific researches, jointly translate and publish priceless classics of our nation and broadly report matters pertaining to economic and cultural exchange between the North and the South.

2) Intercourse and cooperation should be effected between the North and the South in the sphere of culture and arts.

In South Korea today the heritage of national culture is wantonly trampled underfoot and the decadent Yankee "culture" is making inroad. Priceless cultural treasures are flowing out into foreign countries and the protection of historical relics and remains are utterly neglected.

We should restore the lofty national tradition in the cultural life of the people, and culture and arts should be brought into brilliant efflorescence in South Korea, too.

Modern theatres, cinema houses and art galleries, including a large movie studio, should be built in various parts of South Korea and men of culture and arts should be sufficiently provided by the state with necessary material conditions for their free creative activities and stabilized living.

The infiltration of the degenerated Yankee "culture" which is very harmful to the cultural inheritance and beautiful manners and customs of our nation should be firmly rejected and the flood of foreign films which hinders the development of South Korean cinematography be prevented.

It is desirable that films are exchanged between the North and the South and film workers of the North and the

South produce films jointly.

Meanwhile, efforts should be made to exchange art troupes and athletic teams and have them participate jointly in international art and athletic festivals.

The North and the South should jointly excavate relics and remains and should take measures for repairing and preserving the devastated cultural relics and remains which can be classed as national treasure such as the South Gate, Kyungbok Palace, Changduk Palace, Boolkook Temple, Sukkoolam (grotto), Chumsungdai (observatory).

3) Education of the younger generation and training of national cadres in South Korea have to be decisively improved, and the North and the South should cooperate with each other in this sphere, too.

In South Korea, hundreds of thousands of children of school age are unable to go to school because of excessive school impositions, and many youths and students are paying their way through school by selling their blood. Schools are unable to accommodate even enrolled students and pupils due to the shortage of classrooms.

This situation forms a marked contrast to North Korea where the universal and compulsory middle school education is in force. Today, in the northern part, preparations are in full swing for the enforcement of nine-year compulsory education including technical education.

All students are receiving education free of charge and the students of secondary specialized schools and higher educational institutes are provided with state stipends.

In South Korea, too, a compulsory education system should be enforced at state expense and, at least, the universal compulsory primary education system be enforced promptly and practically.

School construction should be undertaken in a big way to cover the shortage of classrooms and teaching and experimental facilities should be fully furnished and various burdens of students such as entrance fees, equipment fees and "parents association fees" should be removed by strictly prohibiting the commercialization of schools.

The state stipend system for the students of high schools and institutions of higher learning should be widely enforced for the purpose of ensuring the study and life of the self-supporting students.

At the same time, it is advisable to permit free movement of students and post-graduate students between the North and the South for study. We are ready to receive every year South Korean youths into North Korea and render them all conveniences to study advanced science and technique to their hearts' content at various higher educational institutions and post-graduate courses.

We are ready to take over South Korean waifs and orphans numbering 500,000 under a yearly plan and bring them up entirely on our own responsibility.

4) The public health workers in the North and the South should establish close contact and cooperate with each other to protect the people from diseases and promote their health.

In the northern part, there are hospitals or clinics not only in all cities and towns but even in each ri (the lowest administrative unit) and the working people are entitled to free medical treatment whenever they fall ill.

On the contrary, in South Korea the health condition of the people has been extremely deteriorated with the worsening of their living and, what is more, various

epidemics and chronic diseases are rife due to the lack of public health measures.

There are over 500 myun without doctors, not to mention ri and dong, and as medical services there are done solely for profit, the absolute majority of the populace cannot receive treatment when they are ill.

In view of this situation, construction of hospitals should be vigorously stepped up to eliminate the doctorless myun speedily and the state medical insurance system under which the state bears part of medical fees for the inhabitants should be introduced extensively by expanding on a big scale the network of state hospitals.

While taking drastic preventive measures against distomiasis, leprosy, tuberculosis, Japanese encephalitis and other contagious and infectious diseases, free medical service should be given to the infectious cases.

Measures should be taken for the regular exchange of medicaments and information and for the joint prevention of infectious diseases by establishing a permanent liaison organ of the North and South Korean anti-epidemic workers.

* * *

Such are our recommendations on effecting the North-South interchange and cooperation and promoting the independent development of the South Korean economy through a confederative organization or economic commission of North-South Korea.

The realization of this pressing national aspiration will open up a broad vista for the development of our

national economy and a new phase in the history of our nation.

In the northern part of the country a firm material foundation for the prosperity of the nation and the flourish and development of the fatherland has been laid, and the Korean people are solidly united with the burning desire for freedom, independence and unification.

If we rely on this foundation and this united force, we will certainly be able to tide over our national disaster and sufferings, however great these may be, and save our compatriots in the South from their present condition, however difficult it may be.

We have proposed not only once the mutual economic exchange between the North and the South for relieving our South Korean compatriots from their tragic plight. However, the South Korean authorities have rejected our compatriotic proposals each time, slandering and vilifying them as "propaganda."

While developing in a planned way the economy in the northern part ever since liberation up to now, we have never forgotten even a moment the deteriorating South Korean national economy and the people's hardships.

This proposal of ours for realizing economic exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea represents a realistic programme accurately calculated on the basis of the achievements we have already attained and the magnificent prospect of the forthcoming Seven-Year Plan.

How can one describe as "propaganda" our proposal which is backed by a firm material guarantee, proceeds from irrepressible compatriotic love and is aimed at relieving the people in the southern part?

Those who dare do so are unpardonable traitors who, currying favour with their American masters, want to sell off the destiny of the country and nation.

Anyone who loves the country and is concerned about the future of the nation cannot oppose this proposal.

Entire workers, peasants, youth, students, scientists, men of culture, industrialists, merchants, and all conscientious and sober-minded persons of North and South Korea should come out as one for the realization of the reasonable and urgent proposal.

Addressing these recommendations on realizing economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea and promoting the independent development of the national economy in South Korea, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea anxiously awaits a prompt and affirmative reply from the South Korean authorities and believes that the entire South Korean people, political parties and social organizations will unanimously support them.

**The Supreme People's Assembly of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

*November 22, 1960
Pyongyang*

FOR EFFECTING NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION AT AN EARLY DATE FOR THE RESCUE OF SOUTH KOREA'S CATASTROPHIC ECONOMY

S P E E C H MADE BY DEPUTY LI JOO YUN, VICE-PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE

November 21, 1960

Deputies!

I fully support the report made by Comrade Choi Yong Kuñ, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on further promoting the peaceful unification of the country, which is submitted for the examination of this session.

Our nation has undergone indescribable sufferings over the past fifteen years since our fatherland was divided into the North and the South. Nevertheless, the division still remains a reality.

The unification of the country is the earnest desire and burning aspiration of our people.

The country must be unified by peaceful means.

The so-called "march north to unify" policy in the South has sustained fiasco although it was backed by money and armed forces of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The students and youth and the people in the southern part rose up and ousted Syngman Rhee and smashed the "march north to unify" policy.

No rulers of the South will again dare declare the "march north to unify" a state policy.

The destiny of the nation cannot be molded by means of fratricidal war.

Under the impact of the construction of a self-supporting economy by the people in the North and the resistance of the people in the South, the "march north to unify"—the so-called South Korean state policy thought up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors—has at last been cast off by the people, after causing a horrible tragedy and bloodshed.

Our policy of peaceful unification has won an initial victory.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of our Republic have made consistent, sincere efforts for realizing the peaceful unification of the country.

In his report made at the celebration meeting of the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed to enforce a Confederation, to start with, as a provisional measure for solving urgent questions for the nation, if the South Korean authorities could not agree to democratic, general elections throughout the North and South.

He proposed that, if even this is still unacceptable to the South Korean authorities, an economic commission consisting of representatives of the North and South Korean business circles be organized.

He stressed the urgent necessity of realizing economic interchange and mutual cooperation between the North and the South for relieving the South from economic chaos.

These sincere proposals have had a deep imprint on the people of all strata in South Korea.

The idea of unifying the country by peaceful means, not by means of war, and the idea of bringing to reality economic intercourse between the North and the South have today completely gripped the hearts of the patriotic students, youth, intellectuals and working people in the South.

The realization of economic exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea stands out as an urgent question, the solution of which brooks not a day's delay. It is an urgent national task which can and must be solved at once regardless of the difference of social systems and in spite of the ideological and political antagonism between North and South Korea.

The South Korean economy cannot be saved from catastrophe nor can the people be saved from predicament unless the artificial barrier barring the economic ties between the North and the South is torn down.

Economy constitutes the basis of social life.

The existence of a nation will be impossible without an integrate economic life, national prosperity and the efflorescence of national culture are unthinkable apart from the development of the national economy.

The integrate national economy of Korea has been wrecked owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial enslavement policy.

The partition of the country has seriously impeded the development of our national economy and driven the economy of the South into the quagmire of bankruptcy as we see today.

Owing to the division of the territory, the agricultural area of South Korea has been severed from the industrial

area of North Korea, and the light industry of the South has been deprived of its link with the heavy industry of the North.

The national industry has an uninterrupted drift towards ruin under the pressure of the U.S. monopoly capital and a handful of comprador capitalists.

The rural economy, which takes up the overwhelmingly greater portion of the South Korean economy, has also been devastated in the extreme. South Korea, which was once known as the granary of Korea, has turned into a chronic famine area undergoing an acute food crisis every year.

Today the South Korean people are experiencing indescribable misery in their living. Workers' wages are less than one third the minimum living cost and even these are kept in arrears for months as a rule.

The South Korean streets are flooded with millions of unemployed and hundreds of thousands of child beggars; the groans of foodless peasants can be heard from every village. For reviving the moribund South Korean national economy and saving the people from the living hell, economic intercourse and cooperation between North and South Korea should be speedily realized first of all.

There can be no other way.

Can there be anything more absurd than expecting that the Yankees who live thousands of miles away across the ocean, will give aid to the Korean people out of respect, at their own expense?

The bankrupt South Korean economy should be rehabilitated and developed by enlisting our own resources and all the potentialities owned by the fellow countrymen in the North and the South.

North Korea has ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical and fuel-power bases, chemical and building materials industries as well as machine-building industry capable of producing modern machinery and installations on its own.

After liberation, our people, following the road indicated by the Korean Workers' Party, have not only established the most progressive social system free from oppression and exploitation in the North, but also laid the foundation of a self-supporting national economy through their devoted labour, overcoming all difficulties.

We have become strong enough to offer economic aid to the South.

If the North and South help each other, meet each other's needs and mobilize all resources, technique and talent on the basis of economic power of North Korea which has been turned into an advanced industrial-agricultural state, the South Korean economy can be rehabilitated and developed with minimum expense and within the shortest period of time.

Then why should one cling to U.S. "aid" or foreign capital?

Throughout the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and of U.S. imperialists' domination of South Korea, the Korean people have seen clearly through their bitter experiences the predatory nature of foreign monopoly capital.

Is it not clear to everyone what the U.S. "aid" has brought to the South Korean economy and the living of the compatriots in the South during the past fifteen years, and what it will bring in the future? A "welfare state" can never be built by begging.

No one should block the only way out that is opened before our nation on the pretext of the difference of the social systems of the North and South. It is true that the social and economic systems of North and South Korea are different. However, the difference in the systems cannot prevent economic exchange and cooperation.

At present, we advocate, first of all, that representatives of North and South Korea should sit at one place to discuss the questions of realizing exchange of goods between the North and South, which is urgently needed for the national interests, and of assisting and cooperating with each other in economic construction.

This is the dictates of the actual situation of the South Korean economy, which has been thrown into confusion and catastrophe, and of the South Korean people's living which has been driven into mire.

Economic exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea will instil fresh vigour into the South Korean economy and promote overall independent development of the national economy.

This will also pave the way to the peaceful unification and independence of the country, gradually removing the distrust between North and South Korea and creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust.

Proceeding from the urgent desire of the entire Korean people to achieve the unification of the country and from the burning compatriotism for relieving the people in the South of the deteriorated living at the earliest possible date, we are examining here in real earnest the report on this question.

Deputies!

In conducting economic interchange and mutual co-

operation between the North and South, we should direct the most serious concern to the rehabilitation and development of the South Korean agriculture and the stabilization of peasants' living.

Only by rapidly putting agriculture on the right track could the pressing question of the livelihood of entire South Korean inhabitants including the peasants be settled and a favourable precondition for the development of the national industry created.

When the peasants become well off, it will mean the solution of a good proportion of outstanding problems for South Korea.

South Korea was once the granary of our country.

But, due to the colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists, today the South Korean rural areas have lost all their former appearances.

The acreage of lands under cultivation has decreased, and the soil has been devastated.

The destroyed irrigation systems and river dykes are left unrepaired and water and forest conservancy work is neglected; as a result, a few dry days cause drought and a few rainy days flood.

On top of this, the "agrarian reform" enforced by the Syngman Rhee clique further deteriorated and fragmentized the South Korean peasant economy.

Over 940,000 peasant households out of the total number of 2,200,000 till less than half a jungbo of land each.

The bulk of the peasants still use extremely backward method in working the lands, without having sufficient numbers of even primitive farm implements, not to mention draught animals.

What is further aggravating the crisis of the South Korean agriculture is the so-called U.S. "aid". Under the spurious signboard of "aid" the U.S. imperialists have been forcing the sale of their surplus agricultural produce including wheat and barley in South Korea, which has proved fatal to the South Korean agricultural production.

Compared with the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, the output of barley and wheat has dropped by 40 per cent and coarse grain by over 60 and the production of cotton and cocoons has reduced to almost nil.

In addition to this general decline of agricultural production, the burdens imposed upon the peasants such as farm-rent, "compensation grain for the distributed land," "land acquisition tax," irrigation fee and various other levies are steadily increasing.

Furthermore, due to the monopoly manipulation of the market by the U.S. imperialists, the prices of chemical fertilizer, insecticides and other manufactured goods are shooting up, while the prices of agricultural produce are kept below the production costs.

One can easily judge the living conditions of the South Korean peasants from the single fact that in the postwar six years the debts of the peasants increased from 9 billion hwan to over 180 billion hwan.

The catastrophic situation of South Korean agriculture must be saved, and for relieving millions of rural population from chronic famine and poverty at the earliest possible date, North and South Korea must pool forces and take relevant measures.

The evil consequences of the "agrarian reform" should be remedied, first of all, so that the peasants who till the

land should become masters of the land and the excessive fragmentation of the peasants' economy be overcome by carrying out the reclamation of land on an extensive scale.

In the past the Syngman Rhee clique by enforcing the reactionary "agrarian reform" under which it procured part of the landlords' land and forcibly selling it to the peasants, deteriorated further the position of the peasants who were "portioned out" the land.

In return for the land they were given, the peasants have been forced every year to deliver more than half of their harvest in the name of "compensation grain for the distributed land" and "land acquisition tax."

The forced delivery has reduced the peasants to the status of slaves to debt. The compensation grain has not been delivered in full up to today, 10 years after the "reform."

The grave consequences of the reactionary "agrarian reform" enforced by the Syngman Rhee clique should be rectified as early as possible and a way should be paved for all the peasants to till their land freely.

To this end, the South Korean government should exempt the peasants from the payment of the "compensation grain for the distributed land" in arrears and the state treasury clear the balance of the land price.

At the same time, the government of South Korea should procure all the existing tenant farm land from the landlords and distribute them free of charge to the peasants without or with little land.

It is pointed out in the report that the financial outlay for all these measures is less than the military expenses disbursed in South Korea a year.

Of course, we can give financial help in taking these measures.

Concentrated efforts should also be made to secure new land in South Korea in order to meet the demand of the peasants for land.

According to our experiences, only by constantly expanding arable land can the production be developed in a diversified way in all domains of agriculture—grain growing, industrial crop cultivation, animal husbandry, fruit farming and sericulture.

If efforts are made for securing new land in South Korea through the introduction of modern machines and technique, one million jungbo of land will be reclaimed within the coming 6-7 years.

For the successful carrying out of the reclamation projects, we can supply such machines as tractors, bulldozers, excavators and lorries as well as materials and supplies needed for the reclamation of saline land on the western coast.

It is of great importance for the rehabilitation and development of South Korean agriculture to reconstruct and expand irrigation systems and carry out forest and water conservancy projects so as to prevent drought and flood damage which is repeated every year.

Our experiences clearly show that in our country where the arable land is extremely limited and rice cultivation holds an important place, irrigation constitutes a fundamental factor in the agricultural development.

In South Korea, too, extensive irrigation and river projects should be carried out so that all peasants can be freed from the spell of natural elements and reap a rich harvest every year.

If the North and South pool their efforts and energetically carry out these important projects, it will be possible to bring 620,000 jungbo of non-irrigated paddies in South Korea under irrigation in the coming 6-7 years.

We will directly undertake large scale projects for 150,000 jungbo and supply such materials as iron rod, lumber and cement necessary for the medium- and small-sized projects for the remaining over 400,000 jungbo and for the rehabilitation of the existing irrigation facilities.

As for the items of the projects and the construction period, we will directly undertake the following: The projects for 10,000 jungbo in Koyang-Pajoo-Kimpo area on the lower reaches of the Han River, which will be completed by 1962, for 10,000 jungbo in the Chinjoo area on the lower reaches of the Nam River by 1963, for 30,000 jungbo in the Andong area on the upper reaches of the Rakdong River and for 30,000 jungbo in the Rajoo area along the Yungsan River by 1964, for 20,000 jungbo in the Ansung River basin and the Pyuntaik area by 1964 and for 20,000 jungbo in the Ronsan area on the middle reaches of the Keum River and for 30,000 jungbo in the Honam area by 1965

These projects are to be carried out in close link with such forest and water conservancy work as anti-erosion, anti-landslide, river dyke and flood harnessing projects.

We can supply water from our Bongrai reservoir to 8,000 jungbo of paddy and dry fields in the Chulwon area of South Kangwon Province, which lie in waste due to the barrier between the North and South.

We should also help South Korea raise the per-unit harvest by utilizing the land more rationally and introduc-

ing modern machines, technique and advanced farming methods.

South Korea has far more favourable natural conditions than North Korea, but its land utility rate and per-unit harvest are far behind North Korea.

The acreage of paddies under two-crop cultivation is around 30 per cent of the total and the average per-jungbo yield of rice for the past five years has been no more than 2.5 tons.

Should modern farm machines be introduced and advanced intensive farming methods applied to agricultural production as in the northern part, two-crop cultivation will be possible in almost all the paddy and dry fields, and per-unit harvest will be more than doubled easily.

In the northern part, mechanization will be completed in all rural villages even in the remote mountainous areas within the coming 2-3 years.

If farm machines produced in the northern part are supplied in great quantities, the South Korean agriculture can be mechanized step by step.

We will train in a responsible way technical and skilled workers needed for the mechanization of agriculture in response to the request of the South Korean authorities.

The Government of our Republic has decided to exempt the peasants from the payment of the whole amount of the state loans they received in the past for the rural construction and the fulfilment of the technical revolution.

Today the overwhelming majority of the South Korean peasants are shackled to a huge amount of usury debts and most cruelly exploited by such means as the "advance sale of rice on stalks."

The South Korean government should take measure for paying off out of the state treasury all the debts of the impoverished peasants.

Farming funds should be loaned to peasants at a low interest and help should be given to the peasants so as not to fall again prey to the usurers.

To meet the shortage of draught animals of South Korean poor peasants, we can send gratis every year 40,000 to 50,000 draught animals which are to be relieved by the wide use of tractors in the rural areas of the North.

It is also feasible for us to send rice, fabrics, under-wear, rubber footwear, marine products and other relief goods, for the calamity-stricken peasants who, having lost the means of livelihood in the severe drought and flood and typhoon this year, are suffering hunger and shivering with cold lacking preparations for the winter.

All these aid measures mentioned above can be realized speedily under the decisions of the Supreme National Committee or the economic commission.

When the agricultural production forces are restored and developed through intercourse between the North and South, a new ray of hope will be shed on the dark rural areas of South Korea.

Our country surrounded by the sea on three sides abounds in marine resources and the sea is the source of wealth for all our people. But on the sea, too, the North and South are shut away from each other due to U.S. occupation of South Korea.

The barrier on the sea is a mortal blow to the fishing industry of the southern part.

The fish catch per capita of the South Korean fishing population is no more than one tenth that in North Korea.

Today hundreds of thousands of South Korean fishermen are hungry and in rags. They face a total ruin.

The fishermen on Woolleung Island, who have every year been hit by natural calamities, have lost this year in a big typhoon fishing vessels and tackle and all means of living. They have been waiting already two months for a hand of relief, barely subsisting on grass roots and bark.

We cannot look on with folded arms at such dire straits of the fishermen on Woolleung Island. Measures should be taken immediately for sending grain, clothes, medicines for relief.

In the field of fishery, too, the realization of intercourse and cooperation between the North and the South is the prerequisite to the stabilization of the living of the South Korean fishermen.

First of all, as noted in the report, fishing grounds and fishing ports of North and South Korea should be opened for mutual use and pelagic and deep-sea fishing should be undertaken jointly.

The ardent desire of the fishermen of the North and South to break the barrier on the sea first, if no where else, should be realized.

We consider it necessary to take measures for all the fishing vessels to catch fish freely in the North and South Korean fishing grounds in the fishing seasons when major species of fish shoal.

The fishing ports of the North and the South should be opened to each other. Only when the fishing ports be opened, the mutual use of fishing grounds will be effectively ensured: fishing vessels will be able to process and

sell their catch as they want to at nearby fishing ports and go out to fishing again with the supply of fuel, provisions, drinking water and so on.

Taking into consideration the severe destruction of the South Korean fishing ports, we will directly undertake the rehabilitation of the South Korean fishing ports to be used jointly and supply materials and equipment necessary for the reconditioning of the major fishing ports.

Our experiences show that the way of raising fish catch is to widely conduct pelagic and deep-sea fishing along with off-shore fishing and keep the sea occupied by fishing boats all the year round.

Now the South Korean fishing industry is poor in technical equipment, so they can hardly go out to high seas: they cannot catch the fishes which otherwise they could catch and has to sit idly by while foreign vessels catch them.

In view of such situation, it is necessary to organize a joint fishing fleet equipped with modern technique financed by the joint investment of the Chosun Fishery Society of the northern part and the Daihan Central Fishery Association of the southern part and jointly proceed to high seas and deep sea.

It is also imperative to cooperate closely with each other in weather forecasting and rescue work on the sea.

The report offered to supply 700 motor boats in seven years for relieving the shortage of vessels in South Korean fishing industry.

With these fishing boats, fish hauls of South Korea will grow about two times compared with the present.

Nationalizing these vessels, the South Korean government should take measures for enabling the fishermen to

use the vessels free of charge by organizing cooperative organizations.

Along with the acceleration of the rehabilitation of the South Korean fishing industry, the extremely deteriorated living of the fishermen should be rapidly stabilized.

The South Korean government should liquidate all the debts of the fishermen at an early date.

The economic interchange and mutual assistance between the North and the South will open before the fishermen in the South a broad road for obtaining greater quantities of sea resources.

The rehabilitation and development of the South Korean national industry is an essential means for saving the economic chaos of the southern part.

Since liberation, our people have made utmost efforts for establishing the self-supporting national industry base in the northern part of the fatherland.

The working people in the North who are united as one under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party have victoriously carried out this arduous task, pushing aside all the obstacles and difficulties.

Neither the obstacles created by the division of the country, nor severe damage caused by the war, could bar the advance of our people.

Thanks to the execution of the economic policy of our Party on giving priority to the development of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, the features of our national economy have radically changed and the northern part of our country has turned from a backward agricultural state into a socialist industrial-agricultural one in a short span of time in the postwar period.

According to the preliminary draft of the Seven-Year Plan starting from 1961, the output of the northern part in 1967 will reach 17,000 million kwh in electricity, over 23 million tons in coal, 2.5 million tons in steel, 4.3 million tons in cement, 1.5 million tons in chemical fertilizers and 500 million metres in fabrics.

In North Korea the foundation of the national industry has thus been created and is being consolidated day after day. But in South Korea even those facilities established under the Japanese imperialist rule have been destroyed and industry has been completely reduced to an appendage of the U.S. economy.

Key industrial branches are almost next to nothing and only part of mines extracting strategic underground resources and a few light industrial branches producing war supplies relying on surplus raw material of the United States are in operation.

The production in South Korea of structural steel and timber falls short by far and particularly the shortage of electricity proves fatal to the development of the South Korean industry.

Owing to the influx of foreign goods, the national industry has failed to find markets and the foundation of the national economy is crumbling.

Medium and small enterprisers are going bankrupt one after another, unemployment keeps increasing, and the workers are forced to work 10-18 hours a day on starvation wages, the lowest of all times.

For pulling the national industry of South Korea out of the catastrophic situation of today, it is most urgent to restore its severed relations with the heavy industry in the northern part.

We should actively promote the rehabilitation and development of the national industry of South Korea by relying upon the heavy industry in the northern part, the valuable capital of our nation, and mobilizing all resources and forces of the country.

First of all, the full capacity operation of the existing factories and mines should be ensured, industrial enterprises newly set up and chronic, mass unemployment wiped out in South Korea within two-three years.

Many factories and mines in South Korea have not yet been rehabilitated in full, and 60 per cent of all factories and 80 per cent of mines have suspended or curtailed operation.

The Choongjoo Fertilizer Factory, the construction of which started five years ago and now is said to have been completed, still does not produce even a handful of fertilizer and the construction of many factories and enterprises including the north Han River and south Han River power stations still remains on paper.

The South Korean authorities should rehabilitate the destroyed factories and mines at the earliest date and immediately take all measures for turning their production capacity to full account.

And a number of new industrial branches should be set up and many new large-scale modern factories be constructed so as to promote the independent development of the South Korean industry.

We can construct at low cost with our own facilities and technique some factories in urgent need for the rehabilitation of the bankrupt South Korean national economy.

It is proposed in the report to set up a number of

heavy industrial factories in South Korea.

With the construction of these major factories, South Korean economy will become independent step by step and a foundation will be created for the development of light industry.

The South Korean authorities should ensure living conditions to the unemployed who are on the verge of starvation by granting them subsidies, while taking effective measures for eliminating unemployment.

An immediate end should be put to the practice of imposing an excessively long workday upon the workers while doing nothing for the jobless who are wandering about in search of a job, and an eight hour workday should be enforced on an overall scale.

We will always welcome the jobless from South Korea, who want to work in the northern part, and ensure them employment and a stabilized living.

It is known to all that so far as many as 50,000 compatriots who had been leading a bitter life in Japan, subjected to all kinds of maltreatment and persecution have returned to the fatherland and are now enjoying a worthwhile, hope-filled life in towns and rural villages of the northern part.

We are striving to meet the desire for returning home of our compatriots who are still in Japan. At the same time we are prepared to take with pleasure the South Korean jobless into our factories, mills, mines and all other work places.

Men are needed without limit for the prosperity of the nation and the flourish and development of the fatherland; nothing is more precious than labour on the earth.

For the upsurge of the national economy and efflorescence of culture in South Korea birth control should not be advocated but population increase encouraged and the traitorous "emigration" plot should be stopped.

The shortage of electricity, major industrial and construction materials is severely hampering the development of the South Korean industry.

In view of such circumstances and taking into consideration the future development of the heavy industry in the North and the prospect of rehabilitation of the South Korean national economy, we will supply on a yearly installment the materials urgently needed in South Korea in the following manner.

Item	Unit	First stage (1961-62)	Second stage (1963-66)	1967
Electricity	1,000 kw	100- 150	200- 300	400
Coal	1,000 tons	1,000-1,500	2,000-3,000	5,000
Pig iron		50- 100	150	200
Rolled structural steel		50- 100	200	300
Cement	"	500	800	1,200
Timber	1,000 cu. m.	500	700	1,000
Sheet glass	1,000 sq. m.	1,000	1,500	2,000
Machine tool	1,000 tons /number	2/1,000	3/1,500	4/2,000
Vinalon	ton	--	6,000	10,000
Artificial fibre		8,000	10,000	15,000
Synthetic resin		2,000	6,000	10,000
Caustic soda		5,000	10,000	20,000

(Exclusive of the free aid)

It goes without saying that the demand of industry for power will be met once electricity is supplied from North Korea, and if the transmission and transformation

systems are expanded, every house both in towns and villages will be brightly illumined by electric lamps.

The supply of coal will satisfy the demand of the South Korean industry for fuel and solve the fuel question for the inhabitants of Seoul and other cities.

And the demand for fuel, metal, construction materials, chemicals and machinery and equipment will be satisfied and a foundation will be gradually laid in South Korea for manufacturing and repairing machines with up-to-date machine tools everywhere.

The South Korean authorities should set up a state industrial bank serving the medium and small enterprises and widely grant long-term, low-interest loans to the national enterprisers who are suffering from the lack of funds.

We can supply all the materials and equipment to be delivered to the South at a price lower than the world market price and, in particular, can provide the medium and small enterprisers with materials and equipment on yearly installment or on the condition of postponing payment.

The basic cause of the marketing difficulties in South Korea lies in the impoverishment of the popular masses.

If the stockpile of commodities produced, as they are, in meagre quantities, is to be reduced, there is no other way but boosting the purchasing power of the working masses.

The South Korean authorities should immediately raise the wages of the workers, at least, up to the level of minimum living expenses, eradicate the practice of keeping wages in arrears and drastically cut down various

kinds of levies upon the workers, peasants and other inhabitants.

Every possible measure should be taken for abolishing the U.S. predatory monopoly price system, stabilizing commodity prices and raising the value of South Korean "hwan."

While implementing the above-mentioned measures for the expansion of the capacity of the home market, the South Korean authorities should prevent foreign goods from driving out home made goods.

In South Korea, the market for the products of national industry is blocked under the pressure of the influx of the U.S. surplus goods and Japanese commodities.

It is not fortuitous by any means that today the voice of national conscience rejecting foreign made goods from across the ocean and demanding the protection of home made goods is ringing higher and higher among the broad sections of the South Korean youth, students, intellectuals and citizens of all social strata.

We extend full support and encouragement to such patriotic campaign of the South Korean people.

The South Korean authorities should actively encourage the use of home made goods, strictly control the smuggling of foreign goods and thoroughly protect and foster the national industry by imposing high tariffs on the imported goods.

We can take mineral ores from South Korea and send in return structural steel and non-ferrous metal or do the ore processing with charge for South Korea; we can take salt and send in return caustic soda and vinyl chloride—chloric products.

In the domain of machine-building industry, we can supply large-size machines, precision machines and other machinery and equipment of all types which South Korea can not produce and accept medium- and small-size machines and accessory parts from South Korea.

Such economic intercourse and mutual cooperation as mentioned above can be smoothly realized only through free trade between the North and the South.

The realization of trade between the North and the South and their joint foreign trade will gradually break the economic barrier dividing Korea into two parts and further enhance the position of our nation in the international affairs.

Deputies!

Owing to the split of our nation, our wisdom and talent cannot be fully displayed in a unified way and all things are changing in different directions, though they belong to one and the same nation.

No Korean can help lamenting over this and being concerned about the future of the nation.

In South Korea talented scientists and technicians and men of culture and arts have to go against the conscience of scholar and sell the honour of the artists in order to eke out a living. Otherwise, they are driven out of even the shabby research institutes and stages.

How can the progress of science and technique and the development of national culture be expected in such place?

We should provide them with worthy work places.

At the same time, funds and equipment and material needed for desirable research and the livelihood of the scientists should be adequately ensured by the state.

We consider it expedient to set up and operate joint research institutes so the North and South Korean scientists and technicians can solve through collective efforts urgent tasks arising in the development of the national economy. For instance, besides the branches mentioned in the report, we consider that research for enhancing the burning rate of fuel abundant in our country including the gasification of anthracite can be jointly undertaken and urgent research problems can be jointly solved in agronomy, veterinary and zoo-technique, medical science and other domains of sciences which will be conducive to the development of the national economy and the promotion of the wellbeing of the people.

We can revitalize the South Korean culture and arts and help the South Korean men of culture and arts work with a pride.

We are also able to construct in Seoul a modern grand theatre of national style and supply materials needed for the construction of theatres and cinema houses in various parts of South Korea.

We can also provide facilities to the South Korean cinema artistes to let them use the modern film-producing installations in the northern part and can bear by ourselves the expenses needed for the activities of the joint art troupes and athletic teams of North and South Korea.

The South Korean schools cannot accommodate even the enrolled students in full due to the shortage of classrooms and in such big cities as Seoul lessons are given in two to four shifts.

We should open the road of learning before the younger generation of South Korea and lessen the sufferings a

large number of South Korean youths and students are having in their study.

The South Korean authorities should, even if they cannot follow North Korea, enforce at least universal compulsory primary school education at the earliest date and ensure that all the school-age children who are kept out of schools get enrolled by building schools on an extensive scale.

At the same time, students should be relieved at once from the burdens of various kinds of levies such as the entrance fee, installation fee and parents and teachers association fee.

We will adequately supply materials required in school construction, take over in every year 4,000 self-supporting students and ensure them all conditions necessary for studying freely advanced science and technique at schools of all levels and research institutes.

In the northern part of our Republic, every rural village, to say nothing of towns, has a hospital or a clinic and the working people are benefited by free medical treatment when they get ill.

However, in South Korea today epidemics and chronic diseases of various kinds are rife due to the lack of public health measures.

The poor cannot go to hospital when they need medical treatment because medicine is practiced for money-making.

In South Korea the construction of hospitals should be vigorously pushed ahead in order to wipe out doctorless myun at an early date and free medical treatment should be ensured to the poor.

We will supply materials needed for the construction of hospitals and, at the same time, dispatch red-cross medical teams for ensuring free medical treatment to the epidemic cases including distomiasis, leprosy and Japanese encephalitis.

Today the housing condition in South Korea is very difficult.

Only board-hovels are increasing in Seoul and other South Korean cities. Without taking any relief measures, the South Korean authorities are issuing orders to remove them. House-rents continue to soar.

For mitigating the housing shortage in South Korea, we can construct modern flats for 100,000 households in the coming few years, drawing on our experiences in prefabricated construction, and offer them free of charge to the most needy people in South Korean towns.

To solve the question of drinking water for the Seoul citizens, we will set up in Seoul a distribution reservoir with a daily capacity of 150,000 cubic metres and a pressure pumping station and lay the networks of conduit and branch pipe lines.

As pointed out in the report, a step should be taken, to begin with, for the through transport of freight throughout the country and the through passenger railway service be opened between Shinuijog and Pusan and between Seoul and Wonsan to fully ensure the economic intercourse between North and South Korea.

In this connection, we will undertake the rehabilitation of the railway lines between Pyonggang and Ryunchun and between Kaesong and Moonsan as well as the construction of their railway station buildings.

Nampo, Chungjin, Heungnam, Inchon, Mokpo and Pusan should be opened for maritime transport between the North and the South.

We will build by 1962 in Seoul an automobile repair plant and supply one thousand freight cars a year to lessen the traffic difficulties in South Korea which is aptly called a traffic hell.

And by 1963 we will erect at a low cost the second Han River bridge with the width of 28 metres with our own technique and materials.

And we are ready to restore at our own expense the electric railway line between Chulwon and Naikeumgang for the convenience of the South Korean inhabitants visiting Mt. Keumgang.

Prompt measures should be taken to lay a direct circuit between Pyongyang and Seoul to ensure telegraph and telephone communications between the North and the South and to establish the exchange of postal matters.

The proposals set forth in the report for the economic intercourse and cooperation between North and South Korea will open a vast prospect for the development of our national economy.

Should the North and the South co-operate with each other by pooling the efforts of the divided nation and linking up the disrupted economy, the devastated industry and agriculture of South Korea would be rehabilitated in a short span of time and the deteriorated living of the people would be rapidly improved.

Our initiative on realizing the economic intercourse and cooperation between North and South Korea is a realistic proposal based on the successes we have already

achieved and on the vast prospect of the Seven-Year Plan. We are prepared to bear the heavy burden through increased production and economization.

Those who love the fatherland and are concerned about the future of the nation would not oppose our proposals.

We are convinced that the entire workers, peasants, youth and students, men of science and culture, enterprisers, traders and all other personages of conscience and reason in the North and South will share our views on these vital questions.

Victory is on the side of the Korean people who are fighting for justice, national independence and unification.

**WE MUST FIGHT RESOLUTELY AGAINST
IMPERIALISTS LED BY U.S. IMPERIALISM
FOR THE PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF THE
COUNTRY AND A LASTING PEACE
IN THE WORLD**

**SPEECH MADE BY DEPUTY PAK SUNG CHUL,
FOREIGN MINISTER**

November 22, 1960

Deputies!

Today we are discussing ways and means of expediting the peaceful unification of the country, the most pressing question, the solution of which brooks no more delay for the Korean people.

The peaceful unification of the country represents the greatest national desire of the Korean people and an urgent question which should be solved at an early date for peace in Asia and the world.

Concrete measures for implementing the new programme for the peaceful unification of the country clarified by Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung at the celebration meeting of the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation are outlined in the report of Comrade President Choi Yong Kun which is submitted to the current Supreme People's Assembly Session for the examination.

These measures proceed from the firm and unwavering stand of the Government of our Republic that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves

in conformity with the national interests of the Korean people without outside interference.

We have always maintained and are still maintaining that the peaceful unification of the country should be realized by making all the foreign troops pull out and holding free general elections throughout the North and the South on a democratic basis with no foreign interference whatsoever.

This just demand of the Government of our Republic and its consistent efforts for its realization are commanding the unanimous support of the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over.

The peaceful solution of the Korean question, needless to say, will remove a source of war in the Far East and will be a big stride forward in the struggle for a durable peace in the world.

Deputies!

Today the international situation is developing further in favour of the struggle of our people for the peaceful unification of the country.

At present, the forces of peace and socialism are growing in strength day by day, decisively overpowering the forces of war.

The great Soviet Union is registering enormous successes in allout communist construction and, particularly, it has won world-historic victory in the domain of science and technology. In the Chinese People's Republic, the big leap movement is in a high upsurge over all the branches of the national economy, and in all other fraternal countries, too, great achievements are being made in socialist construction.

Thus, socialism has won a decisive victory in a vast area embracing one third of the world population and a quarter of the earth.

The steady growth of the might of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the strengthening of its unity and solidarity are exerting decisive influence upon the development of the present international situation, further deepening the conviction of the peoples of all countries of the world that their struggle for socialism, peace and national independence will triumph.

Quite the reverse, the forces of imperialism are weakening as days go by and colonial system is in the process of overall disintegration.

In the recent fifteen years, more than 1,500 million people have won national independence and entered the road of independent development by shaking themselves off the cursed yoke of colonial slavery.

In Asia the colonial system has been torn asunder and the national liberation struggle of the colonial people is sweeping like a prairie fire over the African Continent which was once called the Dark Continent. The inner contradictions of imperialism are growing acute and the struggle of the working people in the imperialist countries for the improvement of living conditions and democratic rights, peace and social progress is mounting higher day by day.

All the facts substantiate that ours is an age of socialist revolution and national liberation revolution, an age of the victory of socialism and communism on a world scale.

The fundamental change in the balance of forces in the international arena has created the realistic possibility for

frustrating the war provocation intrigues of the imperialists and preventing war at the present moment.

This, however, does not mean that the danger of war has vanished.

The source of war remains as long as imperialism exists.

Imperialism—it is the source of war and the incarnation of aggression.

Not a moment have the imperialists stopped war and aggressive acts since the emergence of imperialism in this world.

The stark reality refutes that the trite “theory” of the modern revisionists who preach that the aggressive and bellicose nature of the imperialists has been changed owing to the change in the correlation of forces in the international arena today.

The Korean people have had insight into the aggressive nature of imperialism from their own experience through a long historical period.

During their occupation of Korea for 36 years, the Japanese imperialists put up the deceptive “cultural rule” while perpetrating the most cruel colonial plunder and oppression against the Korean people and put up the catchword “co-prosperity” while waging a predatory war in a vast area with the dream of world domination.

The U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of mankind, who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, carried out the most barbarous war against the Korean people while outwardly advocating “freedom” and “peace”, and still today they are bringing unfathomable misfortunes and tribulations to the Korean people.

It is utterly ridiculous to talk about any change in the aggressive character of the imperialists.

International events in recent years have shown more clearly that imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, is the most brazen and cruel aggressor.

Employing the same brigandish method by which they launched a war in reply to our sincere efforts for the peaceful unification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists committed dastardly aggressive acts against the Soviet Union on the threshold of the Summit Meeting.

The U.S. ruling circles went so far as to declare unhesitatingly the intrusion into other's air space their state policy.

The aggressive nature of imperialism has not been changed but has become more vicious and brutal as imperialism is weakening. The imperialists are aggravating tension and desperately intensifying their war provocation machinations in an attempt to prolong even a little their days which are already numbered.

They organized such aggressive military blocs of "Nato", "Cento" and "Seato", setting up military bases everywhere in the world and frenziedly carrying on war preparations against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement of the colonial people.

Flagrantly wrecking and violating international agreements and conventions, the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, are mustering the West German revanchists as the shock brigade of Nato by rearming them, reviving Japanese militarism by concluding the so-called "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" with the reactionary ruling circles of Japan and are continuing their machinations to frame up the aggressive "Northeast

Asian Alliance" with Japan as the core.

Japanese and German militarism, which is being revived under the wing of U.S. imperialism, has again become a menace to peace in Asia and Europe.

While giving lip-service to "peace", the U.S. imperialists are, in actuality, running wild in the arms drive and armaments expansion.

The increase of the military expenditure of the U.S. imperialists in recent years suffices to prove this graphically.

The military expenses of the United States sharply grew from 13,300 million dollars in the fiscal year of 1946-47 to 47,630 million dollars in the fiscal year of 1960-61.

Today, the imperialists are trying to camouflage all these aggressive schemes with the mask of "peace".

This is aimed at blunting the vigilance of the people, covering up their aggressive nature and at gaining time for stepping up preparations for an aggressive war and armaments expansion, thus improving their inferior position and then launching an aggressive war.

If one is bewitched by such disguise of the imperialists and entertains illusions as to imperialism, he is only disarming himself before the imperialists who are engrossed in aggression and plunder.

The U.S. imperialists are occupying half of our territory and standing face to face with us.

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Korean people and always has an eye on us.

The Korean people cannot harbour any illusion as to U.S. imperialism and should always expose and denounce it and resolutely oppose it together with the entire world people.

That our people denounce the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in Korea and struggle against it does not run counter but contributes to the struggle of the world people for relaxing international tension and defending peace.

For preserving and consolidating peace against imperialism, all favourable possibilities and means should be used and the struggle against imperialism and colonialism should be further strengthened through the formation of an anti-imperialist united front of the people throughout the world.

In the international arena the peace-loving foreign policy against war should be actively pursued on the principle of peaceful coexistence and, at the same time, the aggressive policy and vicious machinations of the imperialists thoroughly exposed and smashed and the anti-imperialist national liberation movement of the people actively supported.

For this the most important of all is the active struggle of the world people for peace, democracy and socialism and, particularly, consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp in every way.

For preventing the aggressive war of the imperialists and preserving and consolidating peace, it is necessary to maintain the utmost vigilance against every move of the imperialists, expose and smash their aggressive manoeuvres at each step and thoroughly isolate them.

The peace-loving foreign policy consistently pursued by the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries is playing a great part in isolating the imperialist aggressors, uniting all peace forces and preserving and consolidating peace.

We actively support the peace-loving foreign policy of the entire socialist countries for curbing the aggressive acts of the imperialists, relaxing tension and consolidating peace.

Peace can be maintained when the indestructible unity and might of the socialist camp are further strengthened, the solidarity of the world peace-loving people is all the more cemented and a stubborn struggle is continuously waged against war.

Peace must be won through the struggle of the people.

The unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union, the solid centre of the world peace forces, is the bulwark of world peace and a guarantee for victory in the struggle for preventing another war.

This is why the imperialists and Tito and other modern revisionists, their faithful servants, are perpetrating sinister machinations to wreck the great unity and solidarity of the socialist camp.

The Yugoslav revisionists and all other servitors of imperialism are viciously scheming to blunt the revolutionary vigilance of the popular masses and arrest their anti-imperialist struggle by spreading illusion with regard to imperialism.

The Korean people have always resolutely opposed and rejected all machinations of the revisionists and safeguarded as the apple of the eye the unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and exerted every effort to strengthen it holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Particularly, the Korean people see an important guarantee for all their victories in the traditional friend-

ship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, our great neighbours, and are making all efforts to strengthen it.

At the same time, we will actively struggle for peace, for the improvement of international relations and the settlement of pending issues and make continuous efforts to expand and develop political, economic and cultural relations with countries of differing social systems on the principle of equality, mutual benefit, non-interference in other's internal affairs and territorial integrity.

The Government of our Republic is continuing to make sincere efforts to establish good neighbour relations with Japan and normalize relations between Korea and Japan.

But, the Ikeda Government, defying the unanimous will of the Korean and Japanese peoples, is making eyes at the South Korean authorities and illegally discussing with them the legal status of the Korean citizens in Japan and other questions related to the interests of the entire Korean people.

The present government of Japan should stop such unfriendly acts toward our country and take a realistic stand in conformity with the demand of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

We fully support the struggle of the Japanese people against the U.S. imperialist occupiers and the revival of Japanese militarism and for national independence, democracy and neutrality.

The Korean people fully support the policy of the Government of the German Democratic Republic against the war provocation policy of the U.S. imperialists and West German revanchists and for the settlement of the West Berlin issue and the conclusion of a German Peace Treaty.

We oppose any Asian country being turned into an atomic war base of the imperialists and hold that the U.S. imperialists should withdraw at once from South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Japan and other areas, and their gross interference in the internal affairs of Laos and provocation manoeuvres against the country be stopped.

Historical experiences prove that the liquidation of the colonial system and national independence cannot be expected from the "charity" of the imperialists but this can be achieved only through a determined struggle against them.

The imperialist aggressors are leaving no stone unturned in their attempt to retrieve their old position.

They are trying to put down the national liberation movement through sanguinary suppression and emasculate the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the people through all kinds of vicious intrigues and are provoking colonial predatory wars.

The imperialists, on the other hand, are resorting to wily machinations for further subordinating politically and economically the newly-born independent countries of Asia and Africa under the cloak of the so-called "aid".

However, by no means or ways can the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism subjugate or deceive the people who have risen up in the heroic struggle for winning their national rights.

With the backing of the U.S. imperialists the French colonialists have been continuing a shameful colonial war for six years now by hurling an army hundreds of thousands strong into Algeria, but they are sustaining defeat after defeat in face of the struggle of the heroic Algerian people.

The Congolese people are also waging a resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Belgian colonialists who have stolen the signboard of the United Nations.

The Korean people who are struggling against the aggressive policy of the imperialists and colonialists led by U.S. imperialism fully support the struggle of the Algerian and Congolese peoples.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also expresses full solidarity with the peoples of Ghana, Guinea and other newly-born independent countries in their struggle for complete independence and the development of self-supporting economy, and with the just struggle of the peoples of all countries of Asia and Africa who have risen up against colonial subjugation of all forms.

The victory of the Cuban revolution and the upsurge of the anti-U.S. struggle in Latin America clearly show that the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is approaching its doom in that area.

We express undivided solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Cuban people resolutely opposing the armed aggression scheme of the U.S. imperialists and defending their revolutionary gains, and with the just struggle of the entire Latin American people against the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and for national independence.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are all the more isolated from and repudiated by the people everywhere in the world and the machinations of the imperialists to recover from their defeat are only hastening their ruin.

This is proved by the international events in the recent several months which focused the attention of the world people.

Syngman Rhee and Menderes of Turkey, faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism and fascist dictators, were overthrown by the peoples who rose up in their mass struggle.

Kishi who had followed the new war provocation policy of the U.S. imperialists and betrayed the aspiration of the Japanese people for peace, national independence and neutrality also met the same fate.

No matter how desperately the imperialists may try to maintain their ruling system which is crumbling beyond retrieve, history will take its course and imperialism and the colonial system will be wiped out ultimately.

Deputies!

The struggle of our people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question is closely linked with the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and for safeguarding universal peace.

Today the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, are occupying the southern part of our country and still pursuing the colonial enslavement policy and nation splitting policy.

The occupation of Scuth Korea by U.S. imperialism is the continuation of its aggressive policy against Korea which started one hundred years ago and, at the same time, is part and parcel of its aggressive plan for materializing its ambition for world domination after the war.

Therefore, there can be no peaceful unification of Korea or lasting peace in Asia and the world unless the U.S. imperialists are withdrawn from South Korea.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have been consistent in their efforts for making

the U.S. imperialist aggressors pull out of South Korea and unifying Korea peacefully. However the U.S. imperialists are occupying South Korea and continuously pursuing a colonial enslavement policy while stubbornly hampering the peaceful unification of Korea.

It is entirely attributable to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists that Korea has not yet been unified and the tragedy of territorial partition still continues today when fifteen years have passed since the Korean people were liberated.

Had the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops not crept into South Korea, had it not been for the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, there would have been no stern three-year war in Korea and Korea would have long become a unified country.

The United States has all along been pursuing an avaricious policy since the liberation of Korea for colonizing South Korea and turning it into a military base for aggression against the Asian Continent.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists, from the first day of their landing in South Korea, forcibly dissolved the people's committees—people's power organs formed on the initiative of the Korean people—and, suppressing patriotic forces, have hampered in every way the struggle of the Korean people for founding a unified independent state.

The regeneration and development of Korea into an independent state is clearly stipulated in the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference, which was signed by the U.S. representative himself in December 1945.

The U.S. imperialists, however, refused to discharge the obligation imposed upon themselves by this international commitment and deliberately frustrated the work of the Joint Soviet-U.S. Commission on two occasions.

Since the U.S. imperialists have illegally taken the Korean question to the U.N. General Assembly.

They have been brazenly alleging that they tabled the Korean question before the United Nations in accordance with its Charter.

The Korean question should in no case be discussed at the United Nations in the light of any provision of the U.N. Charter.

The Korean question, one of the problems for post-war settlement, is by no means a question to be dealt with by the United Nations, and the United Nations can never interfere in the internal affairs of a country such as Korea's unification.

The aim of the United States in taking the Korean question to the United Nations is to realize in the name of the United Nations its aggressive design against the will of the Korean people, and to cover up its colonial enslavement policy.

For this reason, the United States, from the first day of the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations, has obstinately opposed even the participation in it of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine representative of the Korean people.

Korea belongs to the Koreans, not to the Americans.

It is therefore self-evident from the start that all the "resolutions" arbitrarily faked up by the United States during the discussion of the Korean question in the U.N. in defiance of the U.N. Charter are the illegal "decisions" that

vindicate the U.S. imperialists' aggression and run counter to the interests of the Korean people.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists further aggravated the crisis of national split in Korea by holding treacherous separate "elections" in South Korea on May 10, 1948 on the strength of the "U.N. resolution", thereby rigging up the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

What is more, the U.S. imperialists all the more clearly revealed their true colours of imperialism by rejecting all the sincere proposals repeatedly advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful unification of Korea and by provoking an aggressive war against the Korean people.

But this criminal aggressive war of U.S. imperialism ended in fiasco in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people who commanded the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people the world over.

In the postwar period, too, the U.S. imperialists have not given up their aggressive dream against Korea and have hampered all our efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialists opposed the convening of the political conference envisaged in the Korean Armistice Agreement for discussing the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and they wrecked the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference in 1954.

Thus, U.S. imperialism has created a grave obstacle in the road of the Korean people to the accomplishment of the cause of the unification of the country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had made every possible effort to break the

impasse opened a new phase in the settlement of the Korean question by making in its statement of February 5, 1958 a most just proposal on peacefully unifying Korea on the condition of simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops.

In compliance with this reasonable proposal, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic had completely withdrawn the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea by the end of October 1958.

But the U.S. imperialists turned down this just proposal of our Government, too, and scheming for the perpetual occupation of South Korea, further intensified their colonial enslavement policy in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, in reply, are not only doggedly opposing the peaceful unification of Korea but systematically wrecking and trampling upon the Korean Armistice Agreement, intensifying preparations for a new war in South Korea and further aggravating tension.

The U.S. imperialists concluded the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Pact" with the Syngman Rhee puppet clique. Everyone knows that it was cooked up with the vicious aim of perpetuating the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army and maintaining and expanding this military base for aggression against Asia.

The U.S. imperialists unilaterally abrogated sub-paragraph 13-d of the armistice agreement which prohibits the introduction of combat materials and are illegally bringing into South Korea atomic and rocket weapons and other new type weapons and frequently perpetrating military provocation manoeuvres.

By instigating the puppet clique, the U.S. imperialists expanded the puppet army from 16 divisions to 31 after

the armistice; they make the puppet government earmark more than 70 per cent of its budget for the upkeep of this huge army.

The U.S. imperialists who are continuously pursuing a war provocation policy have completely subjugated the South Korean economy to their military purposes and are bleeding the South Korean people white.

Owing to the malicious colonial predatory policy of U.S. imperialism, the South Korean national economy has been ruined totally and the people's living deteriorated to the extremity.

Now the South Korean people cannot but ask why they have to groan in the slough of political non-rights and hardships of living much worse than under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the people in the North who were liberated on the same day and at the same hour are enjoying a free, happy, new life to their hearts' content.

The millions of unemployed and semi-unemployed flooding the South Korean streets, over one million foodless peasant households, hundreds of thousands of child beggars and millions of youth and students who have lost all their hopes, deprived of opportunity of learning—all this is the tragic outcome of the cruel colonial predatory policy of U.S. imperialism in the past 15 years.

Therefore, the South Korean people rose up at last in the spring of this year against the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism.

Tens of thousands of patriotic people fought and shed their blood in the teeth of U.S. made tanks and guns in demand of freedom and democracy in South Korea which the United States had played up as a "showcase of democracy" in Asia and the "free world."

As a result, the fascist dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee which the U.S. imperialists had used as a tool for their colonial rule over the 12 years was overthrown.

The popular resistance in South Korea proclaimed the total bankruptcy of the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and turned upside down all the logic and subterfuge the United States had used to cover up and justify their aggressive policy against Korea.

Can the U.S. imperialists dare say still now that they will remain in South Korea for the sake of "freedom"?

The U.S. imperialists allege that "freedom and democracy are given to full play" after the fall of the Syngman Rhee regime.

But, this is nothing but a clumsy, deceptive trick.

Reality shows that though the Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown, there has been not the slightest change in the grave situation of South Korea.

So long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, the situation cannot change at all, no matter who may come to power.

Now, in South Korea, the personnel affairs, the compilation and fulfilment of the budget, supreme command over the military forces, and all other affairs are in the tight grip of the U.S. occupationists.

With the foundation of their colonial rule being shaken by the heroic struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists have run wild in putting down the struggle of the South Korean people for freedom and the right to existence, while reinforcing the U.S. army occupying South Korea, and they are becoming more open in their interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are perpetrating without hesitation even such brazen interference as issuing a statement urging the South Korean people to support the Chang Myun regime of South Korea, as the South Korean people wage a powerful movement against the present government authorities, the continuation of the Syngman Rhee regime.

And, expressing brazenly "worry" and "regret" over the just struggle of the South Korean people who demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they are instigating the South Korean authorities to intensify wholesale arrest and suppression of the popular masses who demand freedom and emancipation.

Today, the root cause of the split of Korea and all the tribulations and misfortunes the South Korean people are undergoing lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. armed forces.

There is no reason at all for the U.S. armed forces to remain in South Korea.

If the United States has no aggressive intention against Korea, and no intention to disturb peace in the Far East and aggravate international tension, there is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in South Korea any longer.

Today, for coping with the serious situation created in South Korea, turning the armistice in Korea into a durable peace and decisively promoting the peaceful solution of the Korean question, the U.S. army must pull out of South Korea at once.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their illegal occupation of South Korea under the absurd pretexts of

“menace from the north” and the “defence of the United States”. But, under no pretext can they justify their occupation of South Korea and cover up their piratic, aggressive acts.

It is a sheer nonsense for the aggressors, who crossed the ocean to our country thousands miles away, to clamour about the “menace”.

The brazen argument on defending the United States on the soil of South Korea can be explained only by robber's logic.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army must pull out of South Korea at once and the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves in a democratic way.

The master of Korea is the Koreans and it is the sacrosanct national right of the Korean people to settle their destiny according to their own will.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are trying to camouflage their aggressive acts against Korea with the U.N. signboard.

The United Nations which became a belligerent party in the Korean war by giving out its signboard to the U.S. imperialists in the barbarous war against the Korean people has not even the moral authority to take part in the solution of the Korean question.

The “elections under the U.N. observation”, so much advertised by the U.S. imperialists, are only a means of cooking up a colonial ruling machine for the U.S. imperialists.

A glance at the way of the “elections” rigged up in South Korea in the past 10 years and more is enough to show their sordid nature.

The "U.N.-observed elections" in South Korea, from the traitorous separate "elections" on May 10, 1948, to the "presidential and vice-presidential elections" on March 15 and "elections to the National Assembly" on July 29 this year, were all forged at the point of bayonet of the U.S. imperialists.

Take only the July 29 "elections" the U.S. imperialists called most "democratic". They were framed up through violence and money in a state of emergency with over 34,000 policemen mobilized, and around the time of "elections" more than 17,500 innocent people were arrested and detained. This is the true picture of their "free elections under the U.N. observation."

As you know, the "elections under U.N. observation" have become a synonym for bloodshed committed by the U.S. imperialists for covering up the anti-popular character of their colonial rule in South Korea.

If the United Nations has any intention to act in accordance with publicly recognized international law and the U.N. Charter, it should no longer allow itself to be used by the U.S. imperialists in shielding their aggressive policy against Korea, but should take measures for withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea and dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

During the past ten years and more the United Nations mechanically adopted every year the illegal resolution on the Korean question, but this has only served to defend the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and lay obstacles in the way of the solution of the Korean question.

Precisely for this reason we have neither expectation from nor illusion as to the United Nations on the question of the unification of our country.

The Korean people have been and will be resolute in their opposition to the interference in the Korean question by any state, organ or organization.

As was pointed out in the report, our invariable stand that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves fully conforms with the publicly recognized principle on national self-determination and, accordingly, is unanimously supported by the peace-loving people the world over.

The South Korean rulers allege that if foreign interference is precluded in the settlement of the Korean question, there will be the danger of South Korea being "communized".

But this is a preposterous allegation.

The Korean people will choose by themselves what state and social system they like through free North-South general elections without any foreign interference, and no one can impose any system or ideology upon our popular masses.

To talk about unifying the country in disregard of communists in Korea is as foolish as trying to ignore stern reality.

For it means to unify the country, setting aside one half of it, and such unification is impossible. This is nothing but an attempt to perpetuate division of the country.

If the South Korean authorities consider that the free North-South general elections are still unacceptable, then we propose to institute a Confederation as a provisional measure to settle urgent national issues.

If the Confederation is enforced, its Supreme National Committee will ensure economic and cultural exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea in the interests of the whole nation, thereby tiding over economic catastrophe of South Korea. Such Confederation will make it possible to understand and cooperate with each other by ensuring contacts and negotiations between the North and the South and will remove mutual distrust and create an atmosphere of trust.

Moreover, the national organ to be set up with the enforcement of the Confederation will, externally, represent and defend the common interests of the people of North and South Korea.

At the same time, it will be able to take joint measures for defending the security of the country and nation against foreign aggression by uniting the forces of the entire people of North and South Korea.

The enforcement of the Confederation will become an important occasion in promoting the peaceful unification of our country and further enhance its international prestige.

We hold that if the South Korean authorities think that even the Confederation is still unacceptable, a purely economic commission be organized with representatives from business circles of North and South Korea and realize economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South.

These proposals of the Government of our Republic, advanced after taking into consideration the present objective reality in the North and South and the national interests of the Korean people, are so reasonable that no

one can reject them if he has a spark of national conscience.

Our proposals emanate from the ardent desire of the entire Korean people to solve the Korean question by themselves.

To realize the peaceful unification of the country, the entire patriotic people of North and South Korea should first and foremost unite themselves and wage struggle.

To solve the question of the unification of the country in the interests of the Korean people, North and South Koreans should meet first.

When our people with the blood of the same forefathers negotiate open-heartedly, there will be no question on which they cannot agree. Korea must be unified by the Korean people themselves and no other people can do it.

The rulers of South Korea should come out first of all for negotiation between the North and the South to realize the unification of the country. Should the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities again attempt to hinder the realization of our just proposals, they will be unable to escape stronger condemnation of the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over.

Deputies!

We should realize the peaceful unification of the country at the earliest date and enter into international arena as the proud people of a unified country.

Under the wise guidance of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Republic has today entered the period of national prosperity unparalleled in its history, and its international prestige has risen higher than ever.

The Korean people are fighting the aggression of the

U.S. imperialists, the vicious enemy of mankind, for the peaceful unification of Korea and socialist construction, thereby reliably defending the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and the cause of socialism and contributing to the maintenance and consolidation of world peace.

Particularly, during the great Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people demonstrated their heroism and valour by repulsing the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the strongest in the capitalist world and thus smashing to smithereens the myth of their mightiness. This instilled into the Korean people and the world people the conviction that they can defeat their enemy, however formidable it may be, if they are closely united to fight.

After the truce, the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the Party, healed in a brief space of time the severe war wounds despite many-fold difficulties, and attained miraculous achievements in all fields of socialist construction. These attainments constitute a new inspiring power for the peoples of the colonial dependent countries and the peoples who have embarked upon the road of independent development.

Thus, the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea has entered the international arena today with high prestige, developing friendly bonds and relations of cooperation with many countries of the world.

As a member of the big family of the socialist camp, we are today promoting the relations of brotherly friendship with the countries of this camp on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect, comradely mutual aid and cooperation, and developing political, economic and cultural relations with countries of differing social systems

on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Today we have established trade relations with over forty countries including Burma, India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic and Iraq and cultural relations with more than seventy countries.

The recent establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Cuba has not only opened a new stage in the development of the relations between the two countries but also marked an event of great significance in intensifying the common struggle of the two peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Our Republic is further strengthening and developing international cooperation in various spheres by participating in fifty international organizations.

Thus the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is daily enhancing its prestige in the international relations, and, through its peace-loving foreign policy, making a great contribution to the work of consolidating peace in Asia and the Far East.

I am convinced that for peace in Asia and the world the governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world will continue to give their active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

When all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea rise up as one in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, the U.S. imperialist aggressive army will certainly be forced to withdraw from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country, the ardent desire of the thirty million people, will be achieved without fail.

ON THE FULFILMENT
OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1957-61)
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ON THE FULFILMENT OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1957-61) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

REPORT MADE BY DEPUTY LI JONG OK, VICE-PREMIER, AT THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE SECOND SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

November 22, 1960

Deputies!

Nearly four years have elapsed since we embarked upon the historic Five-Year Plan after victoriously carrying out the arduous tasks of post-war reconstruction.

During the period, our people, upholding the decisions adopted at the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, have built the foundation of socialism in the northern part of the country by carrying out great reforms and displaying creative labour.

Short as the period was, our people, surmounting many obstacles and difficulties, accomplished a vast work which our ancestors could not have done even for thousands of years, and changed the looks of the country entirely.

In towns and the countryside the sources of exploitation were wiped out for good, and relations between man and man completely replaced with the socialist ones.

Our country which had been extremely backward and suffered severe damage during the war has kept making a leaping development every year and has grown into an advanced country with the foundation of a self-supporting national economy.

Radical improvement has been made also in the living of the people with the victory of socialism and the rapid growth of production. The working people of our country who had long been pressed by hunger and had been in rags and even lost means of living owing to the disasters of war are enjoying a worthwhile life, all working and studying with no worries about food, clothing and housing.

By materializing the grand program of the Five-Year Plan our people with the working class in the van have laid the solid basis for the prosperity of the fatherland and happiness of the generations to come, and brought about radical changes in all spheres of life.

All this is a great historic victory won by our people who, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and carrying through the Party policy and line, fulfilled the tasks of the Five-Year Plan. (**Applause.**)

Thanks to the wise leadership of the Party firmly combined with the inexhaustible creative power of the working masses and to the full mobilization of all resources and reserves, the vast tasks of the Five-Year Plan were fulfilled in two and a half years in the gross industrial output value, and it is expected that by the end of this year, that is, in four years, the Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled as a whole in all branches of the national economy and in all indices.

I am going to make a report on the great results of the Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) for the Development of the

National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is included in the agenda of this session.

1. Great Upsurge of Socialist Construction and Fulfilment of the Cardinal Tasks of the Five-Year Plan

As you all know, the Five-Year Plan was the first long-range plan in the history of our country.

For the Korean people who in the past could not even foresee how things would be in the morrow, let alone in a year, the drawing up of a clear-cut plan for the following five years in advance and rapid development of the country's economy according to the plan were a great achievement. Such achievement could not be conceivable in any country but in those countries where people are the masters of their destiny and hold the artery of economy in their hands.

We could draw up the grand blueprint of the Five-Year Plan, because our Party and Government had gained rich experiences in developing the national economy in a planned way since liberation, and especially because in the postwar Three-Year Plan period they rehabilitated the severe war damage and laid a foundation for developing an independent economy.

It is clear that if, at that time, our Party and people had not withstood all the harsh ordeals and built the foundation of an independent national economy by utilizing rationally home resources and the aid given by fraternal countries, we could not have even uttered the words the Five-Year Plan.

The basic tasks of the Five-Year Plan, as was set forth by the Third Congress of our Party and elucidated repeatedly by Comrade Kim Il Sung, were designed to consoli-

date further the foundation of socialist economy and solve basically the question of food, clothing and housing. This reflected the objective requirements of the national economy of our country which entered upon a new phase of development.

The Five-Year Plan, unlike the preceding plans, was to be carried out under the new circumstances in which socialism triumphed decisively in towns and the countryside.

During the period of post-war rehabilitation our Party powerfully pushed through the socialist transformation of the relations of production in compliance with the urgent demand of life. As a result, the socialist economic sector came to hold an overwhelming sway in all branches of the national economy, which opened a broad way for the unprecedented upsurge of the productive forces and the rapid improvement of the people's living. A solid foundation was laid on which the advantage of the planned economy could be fully displayed.

As our people set about carrying out the Five-Year Plan, they were confronted with the important tasks of completing the co-operativization of the rural economy and transforming private industry and trade, and of establishing extensively the socialist system, thereby spurring on more powerfully the development of the productive forces of the country.

Unlike the former plans, the basic contents of the Five-Year Plan were not in the rehabilitation but in the gradual technical reconstruction of the national economy.

Completing the arduous rehabilitation work which lasted ten odd years due to the destruction of industry by the Japanese imperialists and to the war unleashed by

the U.S. imperialists, we entered the period of socialist industrialization and technical reconstruction of the country.

The time had come when not even one step forward could be taken unless the weak material and productive foundation of socialism was strengthened on the basis of the triumphant socialist relations of production. Likewise in agriculture, construction, transport and other fields without exception new technique was urgently wanted.

Hereupon, the question of building the industrial foundation capable of equipping all branches of the national economy with latest machines and technique by effecting an all-round socialist industrialization held a central position in the Five-Year Plan. Together with these tasks, an important task of the Five-Year Plan was to solve basically the questions of food and clothing and improve considerably the housing condition, thereby further raising the living standard of the people.

It was very stupendous and difficult to materialize these tasks successfully only in five years. Especially, onerous obstacles lay in our way when we were ready to embark upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan.

Though the situation at home and the tasks of the Five-Year Plan called for a very rapid tempo in the growth of production, we had insufficient materials and funds. Everything was short. Already in 1957, the first year of the plan, extreme strain was foreseen in fulfilling the tasks of the Five-Year Plan.

Moreover, it was around this period that the international reaction launched desperate "anti-Soviet and anti-Communist" campaigns and the subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs against the

northern part of the Republic became most reckless and within our Party the anti-Party, sectarian elements at the bidding of international sectarians set themselves against the Party and revolution.

However, no matter how difficult the situation of the country was and however stupendous the tasks of the Five-Year Plan were, we had to surmount all difficulties and carry out the tasks in order to promote the cause of socialist construction and still firmly consolidate the base of the Korean revolution. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that the future of our revolution and the future destiny of the entire nation rested on whether or not we could capture the height of the Five-Year Plan.

At this grave juncture, our Party, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism, led with confidence our people to a great leap forward in socialist construction and called upon the entire working people to forge ahead on the saddle of the Chullima exhibiting a high degree of creative zeal and efforts and overcoming every obstacle.

The working masses who rose in a body in response to the Party's call smashed thoroughly the enemy's attack and intrigues of the anti-Party and counter-revolutionary groups by protecting and rallying around the Party Central Committee on the one hand, and on the other, by devoting all their energy and enthusiasm to building socialist economy, surmounted successfully all the difficulties cropped up in the first year of the Five-Year Plan and exhibited the invincible might of the Party and people. (**Applause.**)

It was the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee that struck a historic spark to the great upsurge of socialist construction and to the Chullima move-

ment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders, in conformity with the decision of the Plenum, personally visited the places of work, explained and inculcated the Party's intention among the working people, discussed with them how to fulfil the state plan, and vigorously encouraged them to the mass movement for greater production and economization.

Our working people, who came to grasp the Party policy as their own, discharged extraordinary energy and creative enthusiasm to tap reserves and potentialities of the national economy and worked miracles repeatedly before the world people.

The workers of the Kim Chaik Iron Works who had been boundlessly inspired by the on-the-spot instruction given by Comrade Kim Il Sung decided to produce 250,000 tons of pig iron in 1957, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, but in reality they turned out 270,000 tons although it had been considered absolutely impossible by some people to turn out more than 190,000 tons. And the workers of the blooming shop of the Kangsun Steel Works attained good results by turning out 120,000 tons of steel plates, though they had originally planned to produce 90,000 tons, contrary to the notion held by some that no more than 60,000 tons could be produced. Such examples are too numerous to cite.

The entire working people advanced ever rapidly and ever vigorously through a persevering struggle. They registered new technical standards and performed wonders against the outmoded standards and nominal capacity by seeking out what was in need and creating what was not in their possession.

Despite the fact that at first it was considered very difficult to ensure the 22 per cent growth of industrial output envisaged in the 1957 plan, the industrial output grew at an amazing tempo: compared with the previous year, in 1957 by 44 per cent, in 1958 by 42 per cent and in 1959 by 53 per cent. Such a rapid growth in production has no parallel in our history, and it is an eloquent illustration of the great upsurge in socialist construction.

The upsurge in socialist construction was brought about through a constant struggle between positiveness and passivism, between progress and conservatism. As our advance gains speed and the technical innovation drive gains momentum, the question of surmounting negativism, conservatism, and the mystery about technique presented itself as an acute issue. Consequently, the Central Committee of our Party, in its letter of September 1958 addressed to the entire Party members, earnestly called upon them to think boldly, act boldly, and make uninterrupted innovations and advance.

In the course of carrying out the tasks indicated in the Red Letter, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the popular masses was further enhanced and the Chullima movement of the working people, who kept marching towards socialism at an unprecedentedly rapid pace breaking through all difficulties, was unfolded more vigorously.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said, "The great upsurge in socialist construction and the Chullima movement in our country are a lawful phenomenon developed based on the fact that the decisive victory was won in the socialist revolution and foundation of a self-supporting national economy has been laid; a reflection of the unanimous desire of our working people for raising their backward and pov-

erty-stricken fatherland to the ranks of the advanced countries as early as possible; an expression of the indomitable fighting spirit and great creative power of our working people who boundlessly trust and love the Party and who have rallied iron-like around the Party, advancing forward breaking through all difficulties".

Reality gave proof of the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung that without any wavering led the people to the great upsurge of socialist construction when the cause of our revolution and construction faced the most serious difficulties, and initiated such great movement of our era as the Chullima movement. (**Loud applause.**)

Only thanks to such leadership and the high-spirited, selfless struggle of our people, we were able to build in a short space of time many modern and large industrial enterprises and more than 1,000 local factories, carry out such great work as the machine-tool multiplying movement, irrigation project and electrification of the rural economy, and implement successfully the historic tasks of the Five-Year Plan. The co-operativization of agriculture and socialist transformation of individual trade and industry moved ahead more speedily than expected, and by August 1958 they were generally completed. In every field of the national economy, socialist sector became predominant and the nation's productive forces were freed once and for all from the age-old fetters of private ownership. This is a great victory attained by our Party and people in the struggle for building a new life.

The task of eliminating colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness in our industry historically bequeathed to us and establishing the foundation of socialist in-

dustrialization was also successfully carried out.

Powerful machine-building industry producing on its own modern machines and equipment came into existence, and centering around it, the foundation of self-supporting heavy industry was established and followed by the establishment of new light industry base.

The leading position of industry in the national economy has been incomparably strengthened and the proportion shared by industry in the gross industrial and agricultural output value underwent radical changes as follows:

The Ratio of Industrial and Agricultural Output
(In percentages)

	1949	1953	1956	1959
Gross industrial and agricultural output value	100	100	100	100
Of which:				
Industry	47	42	60	76
Agriculture	53	58	40	24

This furnishes proof that our country was converted into an industrial-agricultural country with the firm foundation of a self-supporting economy during the Five-Year Plan period.

The great achievements made in the course of social reforms and economic upbuilding markedly improved our people's living.

The demands of the people for various foodstuffs including grain, fabrics and underwear are being satisfied in the main; and the working people are living in modern and cosy houses built in place of wartime dugouts or dilapidated houses.

The war-wounds left in the life of the people were

completely healed, and the questions of food, clothing and housing for the entire people were solved in the main.

That we could consolidate the socialist economic foundation and improve the people's welfare in so short a time can be explained by the fact that the economic policy of our Party on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while ensuring simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture was correctly implemented.

Our Party in carrying out the basic tasks of the Five-Year Plan, held steadfastly to the basic line of economic construction, the correctness of which had been already tested in the post-war period, and led the entire people with confidence to the glorious victory as we witness today.

It is obvious that, if our Party had not led the construction of our country's socialist economy along this path, persistently adhering to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applying it to the actualities of Korea, no heavy industrial base with machine-building industry as its core would have been built in the northern part, the base of the Korean revolution. Nor would the upsurge of light industry and rural economy as well as the solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing have been possible.

The building up of the solid foundation of the self-supporting national economy—this is the most important fruit of the Five-Year Plan on which we concentrated so tremendous energy and enthusiasm. Today, as the fatherland flourishes day by day and people's living becomes more abundant standing on this foundation, we realize more keenly than ever the correctness of the Party's economic policy, and we feel due pride and self-confidence in the great success we have attained by carrying out the Party

line repulsing every slander and plot of the anti-Party and counter-revolutionary elements. (**Applause.**)

At its December (1959) Enlarged Plenum the Central Committee of our Party designating the year 1960, the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan, as the adjusting period, set forth the central task of correcting partial disproportions appeared in the course of leaping advance and further improving the people's living.

These measures were not only timely but necessary for adjusting the development of our country's national economy.

Owing to the successful fulfilment of the task in the adjusting period, the strain created in some branches has been relaxed while weak points have been reinforced, and the gains made in the course of carrying out the Five-Year Plan have been further consolidated.

In this way, our Party and Government, consistent and skilful in their planned guidance to the national economy, not only made feasible the principal task of the Five-Year Plan but have definitely created every precondition for new, bigger strides in socialist construction.

2. Laying the Foundation of Socialist Industrialization

Deputies!

The main direction in the development of industry during the Five-Year Plan period was the complete elimination of colonial lopsidedness and technical backwardness and the laying of a firm foundation of socialist industrialization.

Our heroic working class raised our industry to a new higher level by fulfilling this historic task, the first stage

in the country's industrialization, along the path the Party indicated.

During the period our industry consistently maintained an unprecedented high speed of development.

Between 1957 and 1959, the industrial production increased on an average by 45 per cent each year, and this year will witness an increase of 16 per cent compared with last year.

According to the preliminary data, this year's total industrial output value is to show an increase of 3.5-fold compared with 1956, the last year of the post-war reconstruction, and it will surpass the 1961 production level originally projected in the Five-Year Plan by 1.3 times. Thus our country's industrial production this year will increase 6.4 times over the prewar 1949, and 7.7 times over the pre-liberation year 1944.

Today, it takes only one year to produce 1.5 times more than the total industrial output under the post-war Three-Year Plan of 1954-1956, and it takes only 40 days to turn out the total industrial output of one year of 1944, the last days of Japanese rule. (**Applause.**)

As a result of the simultaneous development of light industry along with the priority development of heavy industry, this year the production of means of production is to increase 3.7 times and the production of consumer goods 3.3 times as against 1956. The proportion of the production of means of production to the total industrial output value, which was 37.7 per cent in 1953 and 53.9 per cent in 1956, will go up to 56 per cent this year.

One of the biggest gains that our industry won during the Five-Year Plan period was the building up of a power-

ful heavy industry with its machine-building industry.

Considering the development of machine-building industry to be a main key to solve every question, the Party and Government concentrated fire on it.

As a result, during the Five-Year Plan period, the Hichun Machine-tool Factory, the Koosung Machine-tool Factory, the Woonsan Tool Plant, the Kiyang Tractor Works, the Dukchun Automobile Plant and many other machine-building factories have been built, and the existing ones, the Bookjoong, Rakwon, Ryongsung machine-building factories, have been rebuilt and enlarged, thus laying a firm foundation of machine-building industry.

In order to speed up technical reconstruction and quickly raise labour productivity in every branch of the national economy, more machines and equipment were needed everywhere and, in the long run, every problem became dependent upon machine-tools, the mother of machine production. We were faced with the situation where we could not keep up the speed of Chullima unless the production of machine-tools rapidly increased and the number of machine-tools on hand multiplied in a short period of time.

Under the circumstances, the May 1959 Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of our Party set forth on the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung the task of launching the let-one-machine-tool--make-another movement on a nation-wide scale. Responding wholeheartedly to the Party's call, the working people of our country in the movement designed and built on their own large-sized and special purpose machine tools including an 8-metre turning lathe, a 3,000-ton press and 38- and 47-shaft automatic boring machines, decisively shattering the

mystery about machinery. And they wrought a miracle of putting out in a matter of one year more than 13,000 machine tools in addition to the original figures. (**Applause.**) All this meant that, by tapping reserves latent in the national economy, we did in one year what would originally take at least 5 to 6 years, and accelerated considerably the industrialization of the country and the technical reconstruction of the national economy. Technical equipment of machine-building plants was reinforced, capacity of the repair and maintenance shops of enterprises raised. Integrate machine factories were built in all provinces and farm-machine producing and repairing mills appeared in every city and county. In this way, material conditions were created for the production and repair of machines and for introducing extensively specialization and cooperation into the production of machines.

Only a short while ago, we relied on the machine-building industries of the brother countries for the great part of machines and equipment. But we are now in a position to meet basically on our own the demands of all branches of the national economy for machines and equipment.

Today our machine-building industry produces, not to speak of medium- and small-sized machines and parts, heavy machines including varied precision machines, lorries, tractors, excavators, big generators, hydraulic turbines, large-size rolling machines and 3,000-ton ships, the production of which was not envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. More, the question of supplying comprehensively generating, metallurgical, mining and chemical industrial equipment too was solved.

We built blast furnace No. 1 of the Hwanghai Iron Works with an annual production capacity of 250,000 tons,

the electric furnace shop with a yearly capacity of 200,000 tons and the steel road rolling shop of the Kangsun Steel Works with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons and the Polyvinyl chloride plant with a yearly capacity of 6,000 tons, and irrigation works enough to water hundreds of thousands of jungbo of land on the strength of our own machine-building industry. The modern and large vinalon factory with an annual production capacity of over 20,000 tons is being built with our own technique, machines and equipment. (Applause.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung put it, "our people, who lagged far behind in the technical civilization in the past and who were oppressed and trodden underfoot by others because we were poor and powerless, are now turning out modern machines and equipment on our own and have become great masters of technique capable of building large-scale factories and enterprises." This bespeaks the economic and technical progress of our country and an epochal change in our people's life. Before us is posed the important problem of advancing swiftly ferrous metal industry to speed up industrialization and, in particular, satisfy the demands of the machine-building industry and capital construction.

Our Party directing tremendous efforts to the creation of the machine-building industry and meeting the need for iron put up the slogan, "Iron and Machine—King of Industry." The September 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea took decisive steps for the further development of metal industry. Advanced technology was widely introduced to make better use of existing metallurgical facilities. The construction of iron and steel making and rolling facilities equipped with up-

to-date technique including the new blooming shop of the Sungjin Steel Works and the converter shop of the Kim Chaik Iron Works was undertaken briskly.

During the period, it was expected that the output of pig and granulated iron was to grow 3.9 times and that of steel and rolled structural steel 3.5 times and 3.8 times respectively. This year all will surpass the level foreseen for 1961.

During the Five-Year Plan period, an end was put to serious disparity between factories under the ferrous metallurgical industry created in the past by the colonial plunder of the Japanese imperialists.

Taking pig iron production as 100, the ratio of steel production was 30 in the pre-liberation year of 1944. But the figure jumped to 74 this year. During the same period output of rolled structural steel rose to 56 from 22. The production of special alloy steel was expanded for the development of the machine-building industry. We have come to turn out steel rod, seamless tube, wire rope, etc.

In this way, we came to have powerful ferrous metallurgical bases which can meet basically the demands of the national economy for pig iron and steel as well as various standards of structural steel.

During the Five-Year Plan period, in the Nampo Smeltery and the Moonpyung Smeltery a copper refining shop and smelting shops with an annual capacity of 70,000 tons of zinc were newly built or enlarged. And foundations were built for refining on our own all non-ferrous metal ores produced in our country. More, we became able to supply various alloy elements including nickel, molybdenum for the production of light alloy and special alloy

steel which we could not do in the past. Furthermore, such rare metals as germanium, cobalt and cerium are being produced in our country now.

With the high-gearred progress of the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry, iron ore and non-ferrous metal ore bases were speedily reconstructed or expanded. Big successes were noted in geological surveying and prospecting work for exploiting the abundant mineral resources of the country.

The electrification of the country is of decisive significance in placing the national economy on the latest technical footing.

Our Party formulated it as the basic direction in the development of our electric power industry at the present moment to consolidate further existing power bases, rationally link together the construction of hydro-power and thermo-power stations and launch a nation-wide movement to build medium and small power stations along with big ones.

On this basis during the Five-Year Plan period the existing power bases were completely restored or readjusted: the Dokro-gang Power Station was newly set up with our own technique and efforts, and large hydro-power stations including the Kanggye and Woonbong Hydro-power Stations are under construction. The construction of medium- and small-sized power stations is progressing extensively, and as of the end of 1959 they numbered as many as 1,149.

In this way, the electric power generating capacity jumped from 1,140,000 kva in 1956 to 1,750,000 kva this year, or 1.2 times that of 1949, the year before the outbreak of war.

In the realm of coal mining industry, too, notable progress was registered. Aoji, Kokunwon, Kocham, Anjoo

Collieries were reconstructed or expanded on up-to-date lines. The Youth Collieries and bituminous coal mines were newly opened in the northern coal field of South Pyongan Province. We are in a position to satisfy the ever-increasing demands of the national economy and the population for coal, with the exception of coking coal.

This year the output of coal will reach more than 10 million tons exceeding the level envisaged for 1961. The technical equipment in the mines has been reinforced further, the ratio of permanent pits increased markedly, and the installation of safety devices underwent a radical improvement.

With the fast development of electric power and coal industries, the tasks of strengthening fuel-power bases under the Five-Year Plan have been tackled successfully.

Chemical industry is of great significance in advancing light industry and agriculture and promoting the people's living.

During the Five-Year Plan period the Party and the Government directed great efforts to increase production of chemical fertilizer and insecticides, create synthetic fibre and resin producing bases and expand pharmaceutical industry.

As a result, the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory with a yearly production capacity of 136,000 tons and superphosphate of lime shops of the Nampo Smeltery and Heungnam Fertilizer Factory were newly set up and existing chemical fertilizer producing facilities expanded. This year the output of chemical fertilizer will reach 650,000 tons in terms of ammonium sulphate surpassing the planned production level for 1961.

Along with this, production of various insecticides in-

cluding hexachlorine and copper sulfate grew considerably.

Efforts were made for creating raw material bases of light industry. As a result, the construction of the Bondgoong Polyvinyl Chloride Factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and a dye-stuff factory with a yearly capacity of 900 tons have already been completed and started trial operation. The building of a vinalon factory is in full swing.

With the expansion of pharmaceutical industry, we have come to meet the demand for medicines. Especially, a penicillin factory is to be commissioned this year. The factory will constitute a material guarantee for satisfying fully the needs for antibiotic medicines including penicillin, streptomycin and biomycin.

In keeping with the ever growing requirements of capital construction, the cement industry made striking progress.

The Chunnairi, Seunighori, Komoosan and Haijoo Cement Factories were reconstructed and expanded with up-to-date technique. The modern automated Madong February 8 Cement Factory was newly built.

This year the cement output will reach 2,270,000 tons, exceeding by far the original target under the Five-Year Plan.

The Workers' Party of Korea and Government of our Republic, giving priority to the development of heavy industry, the foundation of industrialization, as in the post-war rehabilitation period, put stress on the branches closely associated with the promotion of the people's life in the Five-Year Plan period, too. As a result, heavy industry developed bringing itself as close as possible to the pro-

duction of consumer goods. Ferrous metal, building materials, chemical and machine-building industries served most actively the light industries, agricultural production and housing construction in the light of the urgent need for solving basically the questions of food, clothing and housing for the population.

All these achievements made in the field of heavy industry opened a new phase in the development of the national industry and created solid material prerequisites to the future advance of the national economy and overall technical innovation.

During the Five-Year Plan period, based on the priority development of heavy industry and the upsurge of the co-operativised rural economy, light industrial bases were markedly strengthened.

In the past, in order to make Korea a market for their goods, the Japanese imperialists hindered in every way the development of light industry and ruined even the handicraft industry. Consequently, in the post-liberation years we were confronted with the task of laying a light industrial foundation for meeting the demands for consumer goods.

The Party and Government, reinforcing firmly the heavy industrial base, during the Five-Year Plan carried out successfully the historical task of building light industrial base by developing the textile industry continuously and by renovating food processing and daily necessities industries.

Above all, the textile industry grew rapidly.

Some 10 large textile mills starting with the Pyongyang Textile Mill with 100,000 spindles, textile mills in Koosung, Shinuijoo and Kaesong, the Pyongyang Silk

Mill and the Hamheung Silk Mill were newly built or expanded. Then numerous small textile factories are in operation. This year's production of fabrics will amount to 187 million metres, or 135 times that of the pre-liberation year of 1944, and 14 times as against the pre-war year of 1949. It would be no exaggeration to say that in reality the textile industry was built from scratch. It is expected that the output of underwear will rise 258-fold over the pre-liberation years and 26-fold over the pre-war level. At the same time it will surpass 1.4-fold the production level envisaged for 1961 under the Five-Year Plan.

To overcome the shortage of fibre materials, a big difficulty in the development of textile industry, serious attention was paid to strengthening continuously the bases of home natural fibre and expanding rayon yarn production in a big way and building up the foundation of synthetic fibre production.

The Chungjin Spinning Mill was so expanded as to possess a production capacity of 20,000 tons. A new staple fibre factory is being built in Shinuijoo. And we are undertaking construction of a large-scale vinalon factory which is of weighty importance in settling the fibre question. We have come to have a prospect of solving satisfactorily the question of fibre within the coming 2 to 3 years by promoting rapidly the processing of such synthetic fibres as nylon and nitron and natural fibres including raw cotton, flax, hemp and cocoon.

Despite rich sources of raw materials, the food processing industry made little progress in the past. The Japanese imperialists were only interested in plundering raw materials, paying little attention to building the food industry. Even after liberation due to lack of facilities and

insufficient food, it was impossible for the food processing industry to develop.

The base of food industry, which can process the rich raw materials such as grain, meat, marine products, fruits, and vegetables, was laid for the first time during the Five-Year Plan period.

During this period modern large-scale food processing factories, the Pyongyang Corn-starch Factory, the Ryongsung Meat Packing Plant and the Shinpo Cannery included, were built or expanded, and medium- and small-scale local food factories, relying on the abundant local raw material sources, were extensively built. This year the output value of foodstuffs and favorite goods will surpass four times that of 1956, and 16 times over 1944. Production of vegetable oil will grow about three times over pre-liberation years. In order to fully satisfy the people's needs for oil, oil exuding factories have been built in Chungjin and Shinuijoo. And medium and small oil extracting factories have been built in counties in addition to 10 odd medium corn processing factories, the construction of which are nearing completion.

All this will aid greatly in solving the problem of oil and producing tasty, nourishing foodstuffs.

Facilities for soy-sauce and bean-paste production have been expanded more than 24 times over pre-liberation years, enough to meet the needs of the entire population, peasants included. Moreover, more canned meat, fish, vegetables, fruits are being turned out and the production of fruit-wines and soft-drinks rose markedly.

Also during the period, the base for sugar beet cultivation was created and medium and small sugar factories were built to start refining sugar at home. For the devel-

opment of sugar industry a modern sugar refinery is under construction in Hoeryung.

The rapid development of food-processing industry improved the people's living and lightened women's burden of house work enabling them to take an active part in social labour.

The production of daily necessities showed a steep rise with their variety being enlarged.

In the past we could hardly make even toys, pencils or matches, depending on Japan for almost all daily necessities. But today such handy, beautiful articles for cultural and domestic uses such as sewing machines, clocks and watches, radio, gramophones, bicycles, fountain pens, enamel ware, glass and ceramic ware are being produced.

The big pulp factory and paper mill in Kiljoo and Shinuijoo were expanded and medium and small paper mills were established all over the country. As a result, we could produce paper on our own, most of which was imported in the past. The output value of pulp and paper industries increased 13 times over 1944.

At present some 20 ceramic and porcelain factories are run, the Pyongyang Ceramics included, and the output value of glass and ceramic industries this year will grow 24 times over pre-liberation years. Compared with pre-liberation years, it is expected that this year the tanning and shoe-making industries will grow 15 times, stationery and sundry goods industries 48 times, and the output of furniture 2.5 times over 1956.

The construction of the polyvinyl chloride factory has been expedited and we have started the trial operation. Facilities have been ready for processing polyvinyl

chloride, which will serve greatly as the source of epoch-making development of the daily necessities industry.

By carrying out thoroughly the Party line for priority development of the heavy industry and radical growth in the production of consumer goods, we have built in a few short years since the truce a firm foundation of textile, food-processing, daily necessities industries that we lacked in the past.

Had not our Party set the course for priority development of heavy industry, had not we had a heavy industrial foundation, it would have been unthinkable to build such light industrial base in so short a space of time.

Following the February (1959) Plenum of the Party Central Committee, a persistent struggle was waged by the working people for improving the quality of products. As a result, an outdated view of only leaning on quantity while ignoring quality has been corrected speedily, the workers came to assume a new socialist attitude to their work to work better and produce better goods for the people. The quality of goods radically improved.

The quality of light industrial products, daily necessities and foodstuffs included, improved markedly. More, the foundation for raising the quality was firmly laid.

In our country surrounded by sea on three sides, the development of fishing industry is of tremendous significance in the betterment of people's life.

The April (1957) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the instructions that Comrade Kim Il Sung gave us at the Meeting of the Party Activists in Fisheries in Kangwon Province held in June, 1959 constituted the impetus of a great turn in the development of the country's fishery.

During the Five-Year Plan period the ship-building industry base was laid, the number of various motor fishing boats including deep sea-going vessels has remarkably increased and the material and technical foundation of fishery was considerably consolidated.

This year the number of various kinds of motor vessels including whaleboats grew five times over the pre-liberation year 1944, and fishing boats were equipped with wireless apparatuses, shoal detectors necessary for scientific fishing.

As a result of the realization of the Party line to intensify deep-sea and pelagic fisheries, diversified medium and small-scale fishery and inshore fishing, and thanks to the establishment of fishponds and breeding-ground, the target figure of fish catch of the Five-Year Plan was surpassed as early as 1958 and this year's fish catch is expected to reach 690,000 tons.

Processing work of marine products has been expanded and refrigeration facilities have been increased, thus necessary conditions have been created for supplying the working people with a greater amount of fresh and refrigerated fish all the year around.

For rapid increase in the production of consumer goods, our Party took a line of developing medium- and small-scale local industry alongside the large-scale central industry, and utilizing handicraft technique together with up-to-date technique. Within less than a year since the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, over one thousand city or county-run factories were built. In every city or county were to be found on an average over 10 local industrial

factories including the previously built provincial and co-operative factories.

In order to establish the system of local industry our Party put no small number of enterprises under local control, merged and pruned the central industrial management apparatus, organized Provincial Economic Commissions, and dispatched numbers of technicians and economic management cadres to local industries.

The output value of local industry this year showed an increase of 8.6 times as compared with 1956, its proportion to the total industrial output value being 38 per cent as against 13 per cent in 1956.

The development of local industry made it possible to rapidly increase the production of consumer goods in the shortest period without a large amount of state investment and enable the state to invest more funds for the development of heavy industry, thus contributing to speeding up the country's industrialization.

The large-scale expansion of local industry led to drawing in social production over 100,000 dependents of the employees and vast idle materials in localities and economizing cost of transport of raw material and manufacturing goods, thus considerably enhanced the productivity of social labour. If we carry out technical reconstruction of newly constructed local factories it would mean that we have set up over one thousand modern light industrial factories in only a few years.

In this way our Party, adhering to the line of developing medium- and small-scale local industries along with the development of large-scale central industry, blazed a short path to create and consolidate the light industry

base in a short time, and created decisively favourable conditions for promoting the welfare of the people.

By preferentially expanding heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry, we not only achieved rapid progress in all branches of industry but also brought about a fundamental change in the structure of industry during the Five-Year Plan period.

Changes in the Structure of Industry
(In percentages)

Industries	1944	1949	1953	1959
Industry as a whole	100	100	100	100
Of which:				
Fuel industry	3.8	4.1	0.7	1.3
Timber and wood-working industries	20.0	6.4	7.7	3.4
Mining industry	15.7	8.1	9.3	3.9
Metallurgical industry	13.3	11.0	1.8	6.2
Machine-building and metal-working industries	1.6	8.1	15.3	20.6
Textile industry	6.0	11.4	25.7	17.4
Foodstuff and favourite goods industries	7.8	19.4	18.5	15.6

As is seen above, the share of fuel, timber and wood-working industries which were a main target of plunder of the Japanese monopoly capitalists dropped from 23.8 per cent in 1944 to 4.7 per cent in 1959, and the share of mining and metallurgical industries dwindled from 29 per cent to 10.1 per cent during the corresponding period. However, the share of machine-building and metal-working industries rose from 1.6 per cent to 20.6 per cent during the corresponding period, that of textile industry from 6 per cent to

17.4 per cent and that of foodstuff and favorite goods industries from 7.8 per cent to 15.6 per cent.

This shows that though our heavy industry was a deformed one which supplied raw materials to the Japanese industry in the past, it has been reorganized into an independent heavy industry with its own machine-building industry, and that light industry base has sprung up.

During the Five-Year Plan period, our industry took a decisive step forward in switching from the production of raw materials and semi-finished goods over to the production of finished goods, manufacturing industries registered marked progress, and the national industry became more independent and many-sided.

Big changes have also taken place in the distribution of the industrial productive forces. The existing industrial centres have been further developed and, moreover, entirely new industrial centres have been set up in Kanggye, Hichun, Koosung, Dukchun and Hesan.

With the local industries extensively developing, medium- and small-scale factories have sprung up in coastal and plain areas and mountainous districts of the country, and our country is now covered with a dense network of power plants, factories, collieries and ore mines, big and small.

Industrial enterprises are now located closer to the sources of raw materials and to the consumption areas and rational, comprehensive development is being made in the local economy.

As a result, the extreme colonial one-sidedness left by the Japanese imperialists has been completely liquidated in the qualitative composition and geographical distribution of our industry. And, at the same time, the long-stand-

ing technical backwardness of our industry was totally eliminated. During the Five-Year Plan period many factories and enterprises were reconstructed on up-to-date lines.

Technical progress is the only way of tackling the tasks of ensuring a high rate growth of industrial output, expanding the variety of products, improving the quality of manufactured goods and economizing manpower and materials.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the work of improving technical equipment, mechanizing and automating production process and introducing advanced technical process was briskly carried on in all branches of the industry.

Along with the reconditioning of Blast Furnace No. 1 of the Hwanghai Iron Works many equipment such as metallurgical and mining equipment have been modernized resulting in a considerable increase in their productivity.

Meanwhile, large quantities of new equipment have been manufactured for rolling, ore dressing, generating, chemical, textile and food processing industries.

Mechanization has been completed in the main in our large-scale central industries; and in regard to technique and equipment all the factories and enterprises have become up-to-date ones which are incomparably better than in the days of the Japanese imperialists' rule or in the pre-war days.

In power, chemical and some other industries and in some workshops, automation of production processes has been effected to a considerable extent.

Many advanced technical processes have been introduced into our factories and enterprises.

In iron industry, improvement of technical processes has resulted in increasing the pig iron output per blast fur-

nace more than 2.6 times the figure for the days of the Japanese imperialist rule and the steel output per furnace more than 3 times the figure for the pre-liberation days.

There are numerous instances of factories including the Bongoong Chemical Factory, Heungnam Fertilizer Factory and Chungjin Spinning Mill surpassing several times the technical standard of the days of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Our workers and technicians have invented by their creative wisdom and through their co-operation many advanced work methods, which have widely been popularized.

And we have introduced from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries a number of advanced techniques and applied them to suit our actual situation.

During the Five-Year Plan period, over 78,200 devices, inventions and rationalization proposals were introduced in production in our industry, bringing to the national economy a profit totalling 71 million won.

With the upsurge of the revolutionary spirit of the working people and the technical progress, labour productivity in industry has rapidly grown. Output value per head of the employees this year is 2.2 times higher than in the pre-war year of 1949, and during the period under review production cost of manufactured goods showed a decrease of 21 per cent.

Socialist emulation among the working people has played and is playing a tremendous role in increasing labour productivity, reducing production cost and pushing ahead the advance of the national economy.

The ardent wish of the working masses to march ahead at a rapid pace to overtake other people and the wise initiative of the Party gave rise to the great

and proud Chullima work-team movement in industry and in all other fields of the national economy.

The Chullima work-team movement is a new mass innovation movement bringing about a great change in the work and life of our labouring people, and it is the highest form of socialist emulation.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung has defined, this is "a movement which has boldly done away with conservatism, mystery and everything passive and stagnant to bring about a great innovation in the spheres of production and technique, a historic movement which has decisively swept away everything obsolete and backward, the legacy of old society in the spheres of ideology and morality so as to ensure all-round victory for the new Communist ideology and morality." (**Applause.**)

The spark of this movement has spread like a prairie fire and, in one year and eight months since it was kindled, it has grown into a big mass innovation movement involving over 13,400 work-teams and more than 274,000 workers, technicians and office employees. Of these 852 work-teams have already won the glorious title of Chullima work-team or Twice Chullima work-team.

This movement is not confined merely to the sphere of industry. It is spreading rapidly to all spheres of economy and culture—agriculture, construction, transport, trade, education, public health, science, culture and arts.

Only by unfolding the Chullima work-team movement, could we keep up high speed in socialist industrialization and capture in such a brief space of time the first fortress in socialist construction.

During the Five-Year Plan period, our working class, under the guidance of the Party, displayed unexampled

creative energy to build the basis of the socialist industrialization and lay the foundation of the independent national industry by overcoming all hardships and obstacles.

The heavy and light industry bases on which we have concentrated all our energy are our great gains in building a new society. They serve as a valuable capital for stepping up the economic development of the country and further enriching and enlightening the people's life.
(Applause.)

3. Consolidation of Material and Technical Foundation of the Rural Economy and Upsurge in Agricultural Production

Deputies!

The Five-Year Plan was a period of great changes of decisive significance in the development of our agriculture.

This period witnessed the victorious completion of the socialist agricultural cooperativization as decided upon at the Third Congress of our Party.

Strictly adhering to the Leninist voluntary principle and based on the high degree of political enthusiasm of the peasant masses, we pushed ahead the co-operativization drive. As a result, gains that we had won in the experimental and mass stages after the war were consolidated further, and all the peasants, the rich peasants included, who stayed away from the co-operatives joined them voluntarily. Peasants in the outskirts of cities who did trading besides farming, widely scattered peasants in the areas of mountain regions, those in the newly liberated areas, and those in the districts where the level of co-operativization was low—all

of them without exception were embraced in the co-operatives.

The starting point in the Party agricultural co-operativization programme was that the agricultural co-operativization can be realized and display great advantages even under the condition that the level of the development of agricultural technique was very low and there were very few modern farm implements. Thus, in our country the socialist transformation of agriculture preceded its technical reconstruction, and agricultural co-operativization was completed before industrialization.

Experience clearly proves the correctness of the Party policy: without waiting for the day when the agricultural productive forces and technical level hit a high mark the Party completed the agricultural co-operativization based on the high degree of political awakening of the peasants and their revolutionary zeal, thus providing all conditions for the industrialization of the country and upsurge of agricultural production.

As a result of the complete transformation of the scattered individual farming into a socialist collective economy, the social sources of poverty and hunger which millions of peasants were subjected to for centuries were wiped out once and for all. Relieved from the fetters of the outdated relations of production, the agricultural productive forces have entered upon a broad avenue of development.

Our rural economy not only contributed greatly to the implementation of the basic tasks under the Five-Year Plan, but also built a firm material and technical foundation for turning the countryside into a yet powerful base of food and raw materials in the future.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of

our Republic, in the course of carrying out the Five-Year Plan, concentrated much energy on agriculture in order to make agriculture catch up with the rapidly developing industry and satisfy ever-growing demands of the national economy for agricultural products.

State capital investments in agriculture in the Five-Year Plan period was supplemented by 1.3 times the amount envisaged in the plan, and most of the additional investment went to the irrigation and river-dike projects and the mechanization of agriculture.

Compared with the post-war Three-Year Plan, average annual investment in the irrigation and river-dike projects increased 1.3-fold and that in the mechanization of agriculture twofold.

The correct policy and bold measures taken by the Party and Government for the development of agriculture based on the powerful support from heavy industry and the tremendous superiority of the cooperative economy, are already bearing good results in all fields of the rural economy.

With agricultural cooperativization completed, the Five-Year Plan put forward the technical revolution in the countryside laying emphasis on irrigation, electrification and mechanization as the central task.

As the first and foremost task of the rural technical revolution, we proceeded to irrigation. Under the condition of our country where rice-growing occupies the most important place in agriculture and drought visits in spring and big floods in summer, irrigation is a decisive guarantee for attaining high and stable harvest and ensuring all-round development of agricultural production.

Already in the Three-Year Plan period we carried out

the large-scale Pyongnam Irrigation Project and others covering 134,000 jungbo of land, thereby expanding the irrigated land to 360,000 jungbo.

On the basis of this success, the Five-Year Plan set the militant task to put rain-dependent paddies under irrigation and expand the acreage of paddy fields by undertaking irrigation projects for another 200,000 jungbo of land, and introduce for the first time in our country irrigation system for non-paddy fields on a large-scale.

To complete the historic task of irrigation in the shortest period, the September 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called the entire people to carry on the magnificent nature-remaking.

Our workers, peasants, office-employees, youth and students, who rose up in response to the appeal of the Party, participated in the construction of more than 10,000 irrigation systems including such large-scale ones as in Kiyang, Ujidon, on the Yalu and in Chungdan districts, and completed the tremendous work in only six months' period bringing 377,000 jungbo of land under irrigation. (Applause.)

Our working people, who had completed the construction of the Pyongnam Irrigation Project in only 2-3 years which the Japanese imperialists failed to do even in 10 years, registered greater miracles in their struggle for the implementation of the decision of the September Plenum.

During the period alone, to ensure success in these projects, 160,000 tons of cement, large quantities of iron materials including 130 kilometres of iron pipe, 100,000 cubic metres of timber and many water-lifting and power equipment including over 7,800 pumps, 2,600 electric motors and

3,000 motors were produced and supplied.

The first-stage pumping station of the Kiyang Irrigation System which waters 34,000 jungbo of land, is equipped with ten 40-inch pumps, and the second-stage pumping station provided with ten 36-inch pumps and ten 1,800 h.p.-motors draws up 20 tons of water per second as high as 47 metres.

All equipment and materials needed for installing these large-scale irrigation projects were produced by our own machine-building industry.

In the northern part of the Republic, the total acreage of the irrigated paddy and non-paddy fields amounts to 800,000 jungbo, or 7 times that in the pre-liberation years, and it is expected to reach over one million jungbo.

All our rural areas, flat or mountainous, are crisscrossed with networks of irrigation canals and the water courses run like arteries through tunnels and underground conduits or over high hills, irrigating all the paddy and non-paddy fields.

This is really a new Creation as our peasants put it; and this is a pride of our era.

The dry land which for centuries had brought much grief and anxiety to our forefathers is now turned into a fully irrigated fertile land yielding bumper crops.
(Applause.)

The Yuldoosamchulri Plain and other newly irrigated areas yielded 2-3 times more harvest of agricultural produce.

Tremendous achievements were also registered in afforestation and water conservancy. In the areas along the east coast alone, some 600 reservoirs and river dike pro-

jects totalling 300 kilometres were completed, with the result that 126,000 jangbo of protected land was newly obtained throughout the country during the Five-Year Plan period.

The peasants, who had suffered natural calamities for thousands of years, now for the first time in the country's history came to possess farmland free from drought and flood, and are in a position to do farming with an easy mind.

Great achievements were also made in electrification —a major prerequisite to the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. Along with the large-scale hydro-power stations, medium- and small-scale power stations were built extensively in our countryside. As a result, electricity found its way to all the rural villages and the consumption of electricity in the countryside increased 2.2 times during the Five-Year Plan period.

The Party appealed to link irrigation and electrification closely so as to utilize all the water of reservoirs for generating power before releasing it to irrigate the paddy and non-paddy fields, and to make even the remotest mountain villages use electric light. This appeal is now being fully translated into reality in our countryside.

Particularly great advance was made in mechanization which occupies the most significant position in the rural technical revolution.

The Five-Year Plan envisaged to supply our countryside with 1,500 more tractors and 1,000 more lorries and the amount of work to be done by machines was to be increased 3.3 times.

As we completed, in the main, the tasks of irrigation and electrification in a short space of time and our heavy

industry can produce large quantities of tractors, lorries and other modern machines and equipment, we are now able to concentrate greater efforts on the mechanization of the rural economy.

The mechanization of the rural economy has been presented as an inevitable demand to be met without delay in order to ensure the balanced development of industry and agriculture at the speed of two-Chullima and further relieve the peasants from labour-consuming work.

The December 1959 Enlarged Plenum of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee defining the mechanization of rural economy as the most cardinal task for 1960, set forth the line of completing it throughout the country in the coming two to three years on the principle of combining up-to-date machines and animal-drawn machines and simultaneously making efficient use of large-size machines and medium- and small-size machines.

From then on, the mechanization of our rural economy entered on a new stage.

In the past one year, the countryside was supplied with 2,700 tractors in terms of 15 horse power, 12,500 trailers and various other farm machines in large quantities.

During the period of the Five-Year Plan, the number of farm machine stations rapidly increased from 48 to 89, tractors from 2,560 to 10,500, trailers from 7,400 to 41,000, while the amount of work done by machines increased by 10 times.

In the same period, the proportion of motor power used for traction in the countryside grew from 20 per cent to 55 per cent, while that of animal power shrank from 80 per cent to 45 per cent

Especially in South Pyongan and South Hwanghai provinces where efforts were concentrated on mechanization this year, the number of tractors reached 0.9 per 100 jungbo and the greater part of ploughing and carriage was mechanized.

As a result, all field work was ensured in time and in quality, the two-crop areas, both dry and paddy, expanding 2.5 times more than last year.

In the two provinces alone, six million man-days were saved through mechanization of agriculture and 7,800 cows freed from work to be turned into milch cows.

The mechanization of the rural economy is gradually expanding from ploughing to sowing, furrowing, weeding, harvesting and all other work. In particular, it is being introduced widely into the sphere of stock-breeding—in cutting, grinding and processing fodders.

In consequence, the labour of the peasants has become easier and more joyful and their labour productivity has been enhanced markedly.

In the course of mechanizing the rural economy, a considerable number of efficient thresher combines and paddy-harvesters of high quality and other farm machines suitable to the actual condition of our villages were invented, and the technical level and skill of the peasants are rising speedily.

Now that our machine building industry can produce plenty of large- and medium-size tractors as well as various sorts of small ones, bright prospects await us for the realization of the overall mechanization of rural economy not only in flat areas but also in mountainous areas in the coming two to three years. (**Applause.**)

During the period of the Five-Year Plan, the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the Republic actively pushed ahead technical revolution in the countryside on the one hand, and continued, on the other, to devote close attention to strengthening our agricultural co-operatives organizationally and economically so as to further consolidate the triumph of socialism in the countryside.

The merger of agricultural co-operatives in the autumn of 1958 was a measure of great significance in the consolidation and development of the agricultural co-operative system in our countryside.

As a result over 13,000 agricultural co-operatives merged into some 3,800 larger ones by ri as a unit, and their average scale expanded from 80 to approximately 300 in the number of households and from 130 to 500 jung-bo in acreage.

Thus contradictions that had existed between the small-scale co-operatives and advanced agricultural productive forces were eliminated, and still more favourable conditions created for socialist construction in the rural areas. In an endeavour to fortify the merged agricultural co-operatives, the Party and Government continued to make their tireless efforts to train and re-educate the managerial cadres and organized intensive guidance from the centre to the agricultural co-operatives every year, while taking measures for making all local factories and enterprises help and support their adjacent agricultural co-operatives.

Above all, the on-the-spot guidance given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the Party organizations of Chungsanri and Kangsu County last February marked a great turning point in improving the management of socialist rural eco-

nomy and in reorganizing the work of local Party organizations and government organs in conformity with new circumstances. The teaching given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at Chungsanri was a great motive force that has enabled our co-operatives to mobilize all potentialities for greater production and surmount all obstacles to get a large crop this year, and at the same time, marked a turning point for a big change in guiding the rural economy.

(Loud applause.)

His teaching given at Chungsanri that cooperatives should direct their main forces to farming, help each other, and unite their strength, leave not an inch of land in waste and keep farmland in a better condition has been successfully carried through by all the agricultural co-operatives in our country.

Thanks to both the reward system for the agricultural co-operative work teams and the cost accountancy by each agro-stock farm work team, which were instituted on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the socialist principle of distribution has been thoroughly implemented in our countryside highly inspiring labour enthusiasm and creative positiveness of the entire working people.

It has become our firm principle in leading the economic activities to give priority to political work and promote the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness of the masses and, at the same time, stimulate their material incentive, thereby making all of them devote themselves to bring about greater production. There has also been established firmly among most of our leading functionaries such style of work as going to join the masses in labour, live with them and personally organize their work and help them.

This method of work known as the Chungsanri method has not only resulted in new changes in the field of rural economy this year, but also will continue to be a precious guide for our Party and government organs in organizing and mobilizing the masses' great creative energy.

In the period of the Five-Year Plan, material aid given by the state and help rendered by the working class to the agricultural cooperatives grew still greater.

The amount of chemical fertilizers supplied this year increased 1.5 times that in 1956 and insecticide 3 times.

Agricultural cooperatives, in the Five-Year Plan period, received from the state as much financial assistance as 410,000,000 won in addition to the supply of large quantities of cement, structural iron, lumber and plate glass and other materials for construction and farming free of charge or at low prices.

During the same period, the agricultural cooperatives were provided with 880,000 head of livestock and 1,360,000 fowls for breeding, 45,000,000 young fruit trees and 672,300,000 saplings of mulberry trees.

In order to ease the acute labour shortage in the countryside, the state assigned tens of thousands of discharged armymen as well as junior and senior middle school graduates to the agricultural co-operatives. Then office workers, students and armymen were mobilized in each major farming season every year to help the co-operatives. Altogether they put in over 10,000,000 man-days.

Thanks to the correct guidance of the Party, active assistance of the state, successful carrying out of the rural technical revolution and political and economic consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, an unprecedented upsurge has been brought about in agricultural production.

During the period of the Five-Year Plan, another 15,000 jungbo of land was brought under cultivation and the sown area expanded from 2,413,000 jungbo to 2,767,000 jungbo.

As the agricultural cooperatives grew in scope and strength, cold bed paddy seedling, humus pot cotton cultivation and other advanced farming methods were disseminated more widely and high-quality seed supplied in larger quantities. Over a period of four years, areas sown to rice and corn—high yielding crops—increased 1.2 times, and on the basis of the results of nation-wide agrological survey, a scientific fertilizing system was established and the work of ameliorating oxidized land was carried out on a wide scale. All this led to such a great success as increasing the total agricultural production output 1.5 times only in the last four years. This means an average annual increase of 11 per cent in the gross agricultural output value.

As to the output of grain which is the most important of all in agriculture, we have had a good crop of 3,803,000 tons this year, the biggest in our country's history, despite the very unfavourable climatic and weather conditions. This is 1.6 times as high as in pre-liberation days, a big harvest which our ancestors would not have even dreamed of.

Thanks to such increased grain production we now have the possibility of supplying to a considerable extent fodder needed for the development of livestock farming as well as raw materials for food processing industry, while fully satisfying the ever increasing food requirements.

In our country with a very limited area of cultivated land, increase in grain harvest is attained mainly by

means of enhancing per jungbo crop and the land utility rate.

As to the per jungbo yield of major agricultural products, compared with 1956, this year rice increased to 124 per cent, corn to 110 per cent, and wheat to 125 per cent respectively. As in the grain production, a big success has been achieved in the production of industrial crops.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the output of cotton increased 2.2 times and flax 4.6 times, and the production of such oil-bearing crops as peanuts, castor-beans, sunflower seeds and sesame grew rapidly.

Especially this year 2,160,000 tons of vegetables, that is, two times as much as in 1956 were produced and their variety further increased. As a result, fresh vegetables are being supplied throughout all seasons to the entire population of our country including those in urban communities and workers' settlements.

During the period of the Five-Year Plan progress was made in joint and individual stock breeding at the agricultural co-operatives, resulting in the growth of the number of domestic animals and a remarkable increase in the output of animal products.

As of September 1 this year cattle increased 1.4-fold, pigs 1.9-fold, sheep and goats 2.2-fold and fowls 3.3-fold as against the end of 1956, and the output of meat this year will be 2.7 times that in 1956.

New successes were registered in creating fodder bases, the prerequisite to the development of animal husbandry.

The area of paddy and dry fields sown to fodder crops by means of before-crop has already reached 196,000 jungbo and such excellent methods as making fodder by fer-

menting pulverized hay, grain stalks and various other coarse fodders are popularized widely.

With the promotion of mechanization of the rural economy, more Korean cows are being made to give milk, and as of September 1 this year the head of the Korean cows being milked increased to over 17,700.

Special mention should be made of the fact that in animal husbandry rabbit breeding and bee raising have made a giant stride. Compared with the end of 1956, as of September 1 this year the number of rabbits jumped 26 times, the number of beehives increased 4 times and output of honey 2.1 times.

In the field of pomiculture the nation-wide movement for increasing the acreage under fruit trees from 14,000 jungbo to 100,000 jungbo during the Five-Year Plan period emerged victorious, and the proportions of plums, apricots, peaches, grapes and other early fruits to the total volume of fruit-growing have grown markedly.

During the Five-Year Plan period the per jungbo yield of fruit increased rapidly from 4.3 tons to 12.8 tons and the gross yield from 46,000 tons to 150,000 tons.

In the field of sericulture tussur and Eri silkworm together with mulberry silkworm have been raised on a large scale. In the Five-Year Plan period the gross output of cocoons rose over 2 times and 27,000 jungbo of mulberry fields were newly added.

Thanks to such rapid, all-round development of all fields of agriculture, a favourable change has taken place during the Five-Year Plan period in the composition of agricultural production. And the proportions held by animal husbandry, industrial crop growing, fruit-farming

and sericulture in the gross output value of agriculture grew to a remarkable extent.

As a result, the rural economy of our country, once so backward as being unable to satisfy even food requirements though grain production had been its keynote, has now turned into a developed many-sided economy capable of not only fully meeting the needs for grain but supplying the working people with a considerable amount of meat, vegetables and fruits, and feeding industry with plenty of raw materials.

We must also emphasize the fact that in developing the socialist rural economy, the role of state agro-stock farms has been greatly raised. During the Five-Year Plan period large-scale general farms were established in Woongki and Ryongyun on a county scale, and a number of new poultry farms were built around urban communities and workers' settlements.

The acreage of the state agro-stock farms was expanded from 56,000 jungbo to 124,000 jungbo and the output of grain, animal products and fruits increased 2.2 times, 2 times, and 2.6 times respectively.

Today our state agro-stock farms introduce actively the achievements attained by the advanced agrotechnique. The state agro-stock farms play an important role in supplying meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, etc. to the working people in cities and workers' settlements.

In the field of forestry, the assignment of the Five-Year Plan was overfulfilled by 80 per cent: a total of 500,000 jungbo was afforested in the four years up to the autumn of this year. There are no more sparsely wooded lands to be found in the country. At the same time, we have planted a total of 200,000 jungbo of various protected forests in-

cluding the shelter belts in the east and west coastal areas, while extensively carrying out anti-erosion and anti-land-sliding projects. This has enabled us completely to prevent the damage caused by storm and flood. A nation-wide movement for creating 500,000 jungbo of forestry of economic value was started this spring and we have already succeeded in planting 60,000 jungbo.

The fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan has brought a radical change to the looks of the countryside.

Our rural areas have turned into a countryside free of any kind of oppression and exploitation, where there are neither landlords nor usurers and middlemen—a splendid socialist countryside where all the peasants can work freely according to their ability and share a happy life.
(Applause.)

Just like the miracle of “Mulberry fields changing into a sea,” as our peasants say, the once dried-up fields are watered by irrigation, electricity has found its way to the remote mountain areas, and tractors and other modern farm machines have taken the place of draught animals and hand labour.

The methods of work and production have been modernized; labour has become easier and more enjoyable. The rural population, who had nothing but potatoes and millet to eat in the past, now live on rice.

As the living conditions improved more generously became the people, and their ideologies, thinkings and customs have undergone great changes. The moss-grown ideologies and thinkings of the peasants are being rapidly remoulded in a socialist way. The vigorous, life-giving Chullima spirit is gaining greater strength among the peasants who are

rushing ahead towards the height of socialism close at the heels of the working class.

All these successes achieved in the countryside during the Five-Year Plan period are the results of our triumphant Party's agricultural policy and of the socialist system. And, at the same time, they are the results of the heroic struggle of the peasants who have undauntedly put up a hard-fought battle for the technical revolution in the countryside. These successes constitute an unchallenged material guarantee for a yet richer, more cultural countryside. (Applause.)

4. Progress in Construction, Transport and Communications

During the Five-Year Plan, great successes were achieved in the field of construction, too. Over 1,500 large and small factories and enterprises were newly built, restored, or expanded. Numerous dwelling houses and cultural and welfare establishments were erected; and as a result, the appearance of the towns and villages of our country underwent changes beyond recognition.

The Five-Year Plan assignments for the total volume of capital investments are expected to be overfulfilled in four years.

An average of 43 per cent more funds were annually allocated by the Party and Government for capital construction than in the period of the Three-Year Plan.

During the Five-Year Plan period too, the state capital investments were made along the line of priority development of heavy industry along with simultaneous develop-

ment of light industry and agriculture; and in non-productive construction a large sum of money was invested in housing construction.

Thus, productive construction accounted for 73 per cent of the capital investments, of which 43 per cent went to the construction of heavy industry, while non-productive construction accounted for 27 per cent. For housing construction 13 per cent of the total investments was allocated.

For the purpose of ensuring economic efficiency of the investment in industrial construction, funds were used on the principle of giving priority to the full restoration of those enterprises which had not yet been rehabilitated completely during the Three-Year Plan period and further perfecting, reconditioning and expanding the existing enterprises in combination with the construction of some new enterprises.

The successful carrying out of the Five-Year Plan targets in capital construction rested entirely with the thorough execution of the Party's policy for industrialization of construction.

After the war our Party raised the task of building faster, better and more with less labour, materials and funds, and set forth a clear line for developing assembly-line methods in construction.

This line proved the only correct one in restoring in a short space of time the severely ravaged national economy and improving the people's livelihood.

Anti-Party factional elements, however, turned against the correct Party policy for construction and did everything in their power to thwart it; conservatives and passive elements would not boldly accept the new me-

hods of prefabricated construction, sticking to antiquated techniques and experiences.

The Party and Government, overcoming all the obstacles without the slightest wavering, called on the entire building workers to the struggle for industrializing construction. In the course of carrying out the decision of the October 1957 Plenum of the Party Central Committee on renovating construction work with prefab methods and constructing towns and villages on a nation-wide scale, the decision has displayed immense vitality.

Having come out for implementation of the decision of the October Plenum, our builders have carried through with utmost faithfulness the Party's construction policy by fully exposing and shattering the machination of the anti-Party factional elements and combating conservatism and passiveness.

Inspired immensely by the correct Party policy, the builders of the city of Pyongyang carried out a vast volume of construction in 1958, equivalent to the aggregate construction done during the postwar three years.

In construction prefab methods, advantages of which have been amply borne out in reality are applied not only to housing construction but to industrial construction as well in a big way. The scope of prefab construction has grown with every passing year, and today it accounts for 43 per cent of the total volume of construction, 61 per cent of housing construction, and 20 per cent of industrial construction. If prefab methods were to be introduced in the whole of construction, it was essential to industrialize the production of structural details and parts.

The Party and Government directed serious attention to industrializing production of structural sections

of various types, with the intention of giving full satisfaction to the requirements of colossal construction work for building materials. For the purpose of meeting the growing needs for structural sections, modern block yards were built at Pyongchul-dong and Mirim, and various building materials factories were newly built or expanded on a large scale in all localities, the Hamheung Reinforced Block Yard included.

As a result, we now boast of powerful bases for producing building materials, capable of turning out all sorts of building materials and structural sections on a mass basis. At present, our structural sections factories turn out annually more than 1,280,000 cubic metres of structural details and parts.

In conformity with the Party line for making an extensive use of local resources in construction, stones, pumice-stones, natural slates, weathered granite, etc. which are found in plenty in our country are broadly used. Even coal ashes, slags, etc. which were cast away in the past are also utilized effectively as building materials.

Introducing the prefab methods in construction, the Party and Government set forth the line of gradual overall mechanization of construction starting with arduous, labour-consuming work and a rational combination of small scale mechanization with large-scale one.

We have already achieved great successes in the struggle for a higher mechanization level of construction work. On every construction site of our country turret cranes, bulldozers, excavators, and other large building machines are to be seen working in place of men; these machines were not, or rarely, to be found before the war.

Various types of medium and small machines are also used extensively.

In this way the mechanization level has been markedly enhanced in construction work; arduous manual labour and carrying loads on-the-back have been removed to a considerable extent. In the first half of this year, mechanization came to 53 per cent in navvy work, 46 per cent in loading and unloading work, 90 per cent in vertical conveyance, 64 per cent in concrete mixing, and 46 per cent in mortar mixing.

With the scope of prefabricated construction and mechanization of construction work extending, the building speed has been stepped up in a surprising degree.

Whereas in 1956 13.4 man-days were needed per square metre in housing construction, only 3.5 man-days were put in in 1959; during the corresponding period building speed increased nearly four times.

In their effort for meeting the growing material and cultural needs of the population, the Party and Government have concentrated great energies on the building of modern dwelling houses, schools, theatres, cinema houses, nurseries, kindergartens, bath houses, laundries, and various other cultural establishments and welfare facilities in towns and villages as well as more and better parks, recreation grounds and other sorts of urban amenities.

As a result, during the Five-Year Plan period more than 11 million square metres of modern dwelling houses have been built in our urban and rural districts, basically solving the housing problem for our working people, a problem which posed itself as a difficult one after the war.

During the same period, 1,870,000 square metres of

schools of all levels and 460,000 square metres of various cultural and recreation facilities have been built.

The city of Pyongyang, the democratic capital, and many other towns have sprung up with fresh appearances on the debris.

By the devoted labour of our builders and Pyongyang citizens who have a boundless love for their capital, the city of Pyongyang has been built into a beautiful and magnificent modern city, totally beyond recognition.

In Pyongyang, more than 1,870,000 square metres of multi-storey apartment buildings and 440,000 square metres of public establishments such as schools, hospitals, cinema houses, theatres, stores, kindergartens, etc. have been erected and about 19,000,000 square metres of parks and cultural and recreation amenities have been newly built during the Five-Year Plan period.

Having come out in response to the decision of the Party and Government on building our democratic capital into a finer and more grand one on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of August 15 Liberation this year, the builders of Pyongyang and its entire citizens built through a persevering struggle large modern buildings and structures including the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Revolutionary Museum, Art Gallery, Okryookwan Restaurant, Okryoo Bridge, and Moranbong Stadium in a short span of time.

This has demonstrated our growing architectural technique and art and has convincingly attested to the heroic spirits of our working people who march forward at the speed of Chullima. (**Loud applause.**)

The construction of provincial towns have also made rapid strides. Hamheung, Wonsan, Chungjin, Kangge and

other provincial capitals have sprung up as magnificent modern cities, and hundreds of eup (township) and workers' districts have been newly constructed, giving fresh aspects to the localities.

Rural construction has been carried on at a fast tempo and grass-roofed huts left over from generation to generation for thousands of years gradually gave way to comfortable tile-roofed or brick houses.

While carrying out the vast volume of construction the ranks of our builders and their techniques and skills have grown rapidly.

We have laid such material and technical foundation as to carry out any sorts of difficult construction work in a short space of time.

All these successes accomplished in capital construction go to show the correctness and vitality of our Party's policy for construction.

The tasks set before the field of transport and communications during the Five-Year Plan were to completely restore war damages in railway, automobile and water transport and at the same time, further expand existing facilities, improve technical equipment and raise still further the technical level so as to satisfactorily meet the rapidly growing demand for transport.

These tasks were successfully fulfilled due to the high degree of patriotic enthusiasm of the workers in the field of transport and communications.

In the field of transport and communications, the targets for railway and automobile freight carriage under the Five-Year Plan were overfulfilled two and a half years ahead of schedule, by the end of this year the railway

freight carriage plan is to be overfulfilled by 22 per cent, and the automobile freight carriage plan by 84 per cent.

This year our railways carry nearly as much freight as was carried during the 4 years from 1946 to 1949.

We have laid a firm material and technical foundation for further developing transport and communications in keeping with the rapid progress of the national economy.

When we embarked on the Five-Year Plan after having fulfilled the Three-Year Plan, not a few traces of war damage were still to be found in the field of transport and communications. Along with this the long-standing technical backwardness was a great obstacle standing in the way of meeting the growing demand for transport.

The Party and the Government appropriated 160 million won for completely restoring the transport facilities that had not been completely restored during the Three-Year Plan period, improving technical equipment of transport and communications and laying new railways.

Following the Party's line of electrification of railways throughout the country in the future, we set about electrifying first of all the Pyongyang-Wonsan and Wonsan-Rajin lines where passing capacity was tight.

Electrification of the section between Shinsungchun and Kowon on the Pyongyang-Wonsan line which connects the east coast with the west coast of the country was completed in a short space of time with the completion of electrifying the section between Shinsungchun and Yangduk, some 40 kilometers long, taking only ten months.

In the Wonsan-Rajin line, the steeply gradient section between Kiljoo and Myongchun where the passing capacity was limited has already been electrified.

With the electrification of these sections, transport capacity has doubled, locomotive crews have been relieved from hard labour and greater safety and cleanliness in transport have been secured.

Today the total length of the electrified line in our country is 3.3 times the figure for 1956.

For the expansion and rational distribution of the railway network a mass struggle was waged on a grand scale to construct new railways, lay double tracks, and enhance the durability of railway lines.

Our young socialist builders greatly inspired the entire working people in their struggle for socialist construction by completing within only 75 days the construction of the 200 ri long broad gauge line between Haijoo and Hasung which would have taken 3 to 4 years in the days of Japanese rule.

A new line between Pyongsan and Jihari was also laid; the Woonbong line has been opened to traffic; many yard tracks were lengthened and the line for private use of factories and enterprises were considerably extended.

The total length of lines newly laid or extended during the Five-Year Plan period reached 191 kilometers.

War-damaged bridges, tunnels and other transport facilities were restored; technical improvement of railway lines was effected. As a result, the speed limit on the main trunk was increased to over 100 kilometers an hour, thus attaining the level of advanced countries.

Loading and unloading work was mechanized and advanced work methods introduced widely thus raising the utility rate of freight car year after year.

And today the turnaround of freight cars has been cut down from 5.1 days in 1956 to 3 days. This means that on

an average over 4,700 extra freight cars were mobilized each day during the Five-Year Plan period.

Owing to the fact that the turnaround of freight cars was cut down and loading capacity increased, annual freight haul by one freight car has increased from 1,800 tons in 1956 to 3,700 tons in 1960.

Along with the railway transport, the automobile transport also made a big headway.

In the branch of automobile transport, 256 bridges and altogether 335 kilometers of roads were newly constructed or extended and the number of automobiles increased five times that of the pre-war days.

The network of roads was extended in remote mountainous areas, not to speak of cities and counties, and automobile transport is ensured smoothly everywhere.

In our country the development of water transport is of great significance. With the rapid rehabilitation and expansion of port facilities of Nampo, Heungnam and other places on the east and west coasts, a closer link was established with the railways, and the transport of growing volumes of the exports and imports were handled satisfactorily.

One of the major achievements we have attained in the technical reconstruction of transport and communications is the building of the firm basis of transport machine industry.

The West Pyongyang and Wonsan Railway Plants have been rehabilitated and rebuilt into large-scale plants furnished with up-to-date technical equipment, and the production capacity of the Raheung and Koojang Railway Plants has considerably increased.

Today we can produce by ourselves electric locomotives and large-sized vessels, not to speak of freight cars, automobiles, and chilled wheels.

Also in the field of transport and communications anthracite and bituminous coal abundant in our country are used for locomotive fuel in place of the imported coal, the consumption of which reached annually over 300,000 tons. This is another big success we have achieved in the technical improvement in this field.

Various kinds of service facilities in the field of transport and communications have been expanded and rebuilt, and their service has remarkably improved. The number of passenger trains, buses, and boats has sharply increased and passenger trains are fully equipped for the comfort of the passengers with even radio broadcasting facilities. Railway station and public service buildings have been newly constructed, thus putting on a new aspect.

In the field of communications, too, the targets under the Five-Year Plan were fulfilled two years and a half ahead of schedule.

Networks of various communications have been rationally distributed from Pyongyang, the centre, to provinces, cities, counties and, industrial centres as well as to rural villages, and their technical equipment has considerably improved.

The through-wire broadcasting network has found its way to cities, towns, villages, remote mountainous areas, that is, to every part of our Republic and telephone and telegraph communications have been rapidly expanded so that people can have direct communication with any place.

5. Development of Science and Education and the Training of Technical Personnel

The Five-Year Plan period witnessed a great leap in science and education, too.

The tasks presented to this field under the Five-Year Plan were to further develop the work of scientific research in step with the technical reconstruction in the national economy, accelerate the cultural revolution by enforcing universal compulsory secondary educational system, and meet the growing requirements of the national economy for technicians and specialists by training en masse technical personnel. Since the first days of their existence, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have devoted special attention to the development of science and education and the training of nation's technical personnel so as to build up our country into a prosperous, independent and sovereign state.

Due to the rabid colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists, Korean people had been denied learning and lagged far behind modern science and technology.

The dearth of national cadres after liberation constituted one of the great difficulties lying before us. Accordingly, right after the liberation the Party and Government considered it the foremost task to establish a new popular educational system by rooting out the Japanese colonial enslavement education, and thereby satisfy the people's long-cherished desire and longing for studying science, acquiring technology, and train national cadres vitally

needed in building up an independent state. Even amidst the flames of the severe war the Party and Government never suspended a moment the work of developing science and education, and of training technical cadres, taking into consideration the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction and the country's unification to come. Despite the urgent demand of the front, the Government recalled a large number of youths and technicians and specialists from the front to send them to schools at home or study and practise abroad. Moreover the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R.K. was established, an epoch-making significance in the development of the country's science.

During the Five-Year Plan period no small results were attained in the work of scientific research. Special efforts were directed to the training of scientists in the scientific research institutions and post-graduate course, and the ranks of scientists swelled rapidly and their qualifications improved. As of the end of 1959 the number of scientific research institutions showed an increase of 1.7 times and that of research workers 5.1 times compared with the end of 1956.

Following the Party's direction on consolidating links between science and production, our scientists went personally to the major factories, enterprises, agricultural co-ops, crop and stock farms to work with the workers and technicians, making a great contribution to the solution of urgent questions arising in our country's key industries such as metallurgical, fuel and chemical industries as well as in agricultural production.

Major results attained by our scientific workers are that they rendered services in establishing the

firm self-supporting industrial system based on the country's natural resources and raw materials.

In order to solve the clothing question in our country where the source of natural fibre is limited, our scientists already achieved brilliant successes in their research work for producing vinalon from such raw materials as anthracite, limestone, etc. which are found abundant in our country, and laid a foundation for industrializing the production of polyvinyl chloride fibre from carbide.

In the sphere of high molecular chemistry research work for synthetic resin and synthetic rubber production from domestic raw materials has been completed and the production of vinyl chloride resin has already been industrialized.

Great results were also achieved in the research work for developing ferrous metallurgical industry in conformity with the special properties of our country's raw materials. Under the circumstances in which coking coal has not been discovered in our country, extensive researches for iron smelting using no coke and metallurgical process using little coke are now under way. The question of introducing ferro-coke in blast furnace was successfully solved. And it is foreseen that before long heat selection be adopted in manufacturing granulated iron.

Various researches on solving the industrial fuel question with domestic coal are under way.

There is every possibility for getting coke for pig iron smelting by mixing 20-30 per cent of anthracite; and the research work for gasifying anthracite has been completed and reached the stage of industrialization.

Our scientists have also attained good results in a

series of research work on the production of metallic materials from domestic raw materials, on the raising of new variety of tussur worms adaptable to the climate of our country.

And also comprehensive research and surveying work for the rational utilization of the country's natural resources is in full swing, providing elementary data necessary for the development of the national economy. All these achievements in the sphere of scientific research attest to the deep solicitude and correct guidance of the Party and Government for raising our country's science to the level of advanced countries and to the self-sacrificing struggle of our scientists who, in support of the Party policy, are devoting all their wisdom and talent to the fatherland and the people. (**Applause.**)

During the Five-Year Plan period great results were also attained in the fields of education and training technical cadres. Network of various schools including higher educational establishments were expanded on a large scale and the contents of teaching made a steady improvement.

During the period we enforced the universal, compulsory secondary educational system for the first time in the East. This has been an event of tremendous significance for carrying out the cultural revolution in our country. During the period, the number of schools in the domain of general education increased from 5,306 to 7,302 and the students from 2,020,000 to 2,040,000, and the number of kindergarten showed a sharp increase—from 173 to 4,470.

Today our country has more than 2.5 million students, or one fourth of the entire inhabitants, enrolled in the regular educational establishments in addition to a great

number of working people who are studying and acquiring technique and knowledge at working people's schools, passing-on technique courses, etc., under the adult educational system.

Putting up the slogan that all working people should master more than one technique for speeding up socialist construction and carrying out the pressing technical revolution, the Workers' Party of Korea launched an extensive mass movement for translating the slogan into practice among the entire working people, the youth in particular.

In line with the policy of the Party on strengthening the technical education, technical schools came into existence in our country in 1958, and now preparations for going over to the compulsory nine-year education including technical training are being successfully carried on.

At present, there are 855 various technical schools in all parts of the Republic with an enrollment of more than 273,000 students. This year all graduates from the junior middle schools in towns and workers' settlements were admitted to technical schools, and they are now being trained into reliable socialist builders who are versed in general knowledge and have mastered more than one technique.

During the Five-Year Plan period a big stride was made in training en masse technical personnel and meeting the dearth of technicians. During the same period the number of higher educational establishments increased four times and that of the students five times. As a result, there are now in the northern part of the Republic, where not a single university had existed in the pre-liberation

days, 76 higher educational establishments with an enrolment of some 100,000 students.

To meet the ever increasing demands of the national economy for technical personnel with the progress of socialist construction, the Party took measures for increasing decisively sections of natural science and technological engineering in higher educational establishments, raising the ratio of students studying in these fields to over 70 per cent.

The Five-Year Plan period also witnessed the rapid increase of educational establishments for training the junior technicians and specialists; the number of schools in this domain increased from 127 to 244 and the students from 66,000 to 120,000.

To intensify the work of training technical personnel and realize the enhanced desire of the people to learn, the Party and Government have been actively developing a form of school education which enables the workers on the job to acquire technique. Today it is the consistent educational policy of our Party to intensify the technical education and link education with productive labour.

Particularly, our Party took in recent days an epochal measure for developing this superior education form for the purpose of turning out more promptly, better qualified and many more technical personnel in step with the great upsurge in socialist construction.

We have now 11 communist institutes and 23 technical institutes built at big factories, enterprises, crop and stock farms, where those engaged in production can study without leaving their work, and the network of higher technical schools has been expanded on a large scale.

Thus our factories, enterprises, crop and stock farms

are not only becoming a base of production, but also a firm base for training technical personnel and national cadres.

The number of students taking the correspondence courses and enrolled in the evening institutes, grew every year. The number increased by more than seven times during the Five-Year Plan period.

The network of secondary correspondence and evening schools was also expanded rapidly. At present over 27,600 students are studying in evening technical schools or taking correspondence courses in technology.

The contents and method of teaching also underwent a considerable improvement in the domain of training technical personnel.

Thanks to the execution of the Party line on linking education with productive labour, our students are being trained into persons tested in theory and practice. And the struggle for promoting scientific accuracy and ideological content, eliminating talmudism and formalism and establishing individuality in education has been intensified.

Communist education of our students and training them with the revolutionary tradition were intensified with the result that they are now being trained into reliable Red technicians and specialists firmly armed with Marxism-Léninism and the Party ideological system.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have continuously earmarked huge funds to consolidate the material foundation of various educational organs and improve learning and living conditions of the students,

The Government not only abolished tuition fee at all

schools, but also increased by a great margin the amount of scholarship to the students of specialized schools and higher educational establishments, and expanded the range of its recipients. Thus it has created conditions for the entire students of higher educational establishments and most of the students of the specialized schools to study in happiness at the government expense, knowing no worry about their school expenses.

During the Five-Year Plan period, our higher educational establishments, higher and secondary specialized schools turned out 76,000 technicians, engineers and specialists. Now the ranks of technicians in all fields of the national economy have increased to 100,000; mechanics 1.9 times, agronomists and forest technicians 1.9 times and geological experts more than twice.

Thus we came to have a large army of new working intellectuals of worker-peasant origin. The technicians and specialists trained and remoulded by the Party are now working devotedly for the revolutionary cause of the working class in all fields of economic and cultural construction.

The brilliant results of the Five-Year Plan owe to no small extent to the self-sacrificing endeavour of our intellectuals.

Our Party has pursued the line of steadily increasing the ranks of new technical personnel of worker-peasant origin, while warmly enlisting old intellectuals and remoulding them. Our Party from its inception of inauguration sincerely cherished the intellectuals, held them in esteem and created conditions for them to devote all their talent and abilities to the cause of building a mighty and prosperous country and a happy, new society. As Red in-

tellectuals faithful to the country and revolution our intellectuals boundlessly trust the Party and entrust their future to the Party and the working class, fighting with might and main for the bright future of the country and the prosperity of the nation. (Applause.)

We take a great pride in the fact that, by carrying through the correct Party policy on education and towards intellectuals, we came to have the ranks of reliable national cadres capable of planning and building on their own large-scale modern factories and running ably an advanced industrial-agricultural country. (Applause.)

The tasks now facing us are to ensure successful execution of the Seven-Year Plan beginning next year and expand to a still greater extent the ranks of technical personnel in preparation for the building of the state after unification.

Today our people, upholding the decision of the Enlarged August 1960 Plenum of the Party Central Committee, are unfolding a nation-wide movement to bring about a new innovation in training technicians, engineers and specialists and speed up the technical revolution.

6. Improvement of People's Material and Cultural Life

Deputies,

The tasks under the Five-Year Plan of basically solving the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people were splendidly carried out, with the result that a great change has taken place in the material and cultural life of our people.

Today, the entire working people of our country, the glorious socialist builders who have been freed once and

for all from exploitation and poverty, are working at hope-filled work places to the best of their ability for the good of the state and society and for their own happiness and are leading a joyous life, free from worries about food, clothing and housing.

Thanks to the superior socialist system set up in the northern part of the Republic and to the brilliant leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, we have been able successfully to accomplish in a short space of time the difficult tasks of stabilizing and improving the people's life while healing the severe war wounds and laying the economic foundation of socialism. (**Applause.**)

During the Five-Year Plan period, grain output per head of the population increased from 287 kg. to 380 kg., and net food consumption, excluding the grain set aside for seed and fodder, amounts to 336 kg. on the average. This means that the food problem, which was very difficult to solve in the past, has successfully been solved. Consequently, the food rationing, changing its character, is now gradually being replaced by the supply according to needs.

The factory and office workers of our country are supplied with sufficient food by the state at nominal prices and the peasants have all riden themselves of the worry about rice.

Per capita consumption of vegetables in the past four years has grown 5.1-fold, meat 4.5-fold, fish 1.2-fold, edible oil 3.6-fold, fruits 3-fold.

This proves unequivocally how big success we have achieved in solving the food problem as compared with the past.

On the problem of clothing, per capita output of fabrics has increased from 0.14 metre in the pre-liberation days to 18.7 metres this year, and during the period under review the per capita supply of ready-made clothes increased 4.3-fold, underwear 4.8-fold, hosiery 1.6-fold and footwear 1.4-fold.

During this period, large quantities of new kinds of fabrics, including high quality fabrics, flax, artificial silk, were turned out, while the share of woolen fabrics such as overcoat and suit materials markedly increased.

The peasants in the out-of-the-way mountainous villages who in the past were always in ragged hemp clothes now also have new clothes for each season and have a stock of silk clothes.

Epochal improvements were made in housing conditions of the working people during the Five-Year Plan period. Rows of nice, comfortable modern houses have sprung up in our towns and country. The wartime dugouts have all disappeared.

The housing problem for the working people has been solved in the main. The state has allotted flats to all factory and office workers.

Our forefathers regarded as the rich a man eating white rice and meat and living in tile-roofed house. The living standard of our people is rapidly approaching that of such rich folks.

All this signifies a great victory of our Party policy of correctly coordinating the balance between accumulation and consumption and actively pushing ahead with the socialist economic construction while speedily improving the people's life. (**Loud applause.**)

During the Five-Year Plan period, we not only improved the people's living speedily but firmly built the material foundation for its further improvement.

Rapid growth of production and rise of labour productivity this year will result in increasing the national income approximately 2.2 times the figure for 1956.

Rise of the national income at such high rate has enabled us greatly to increase sharply the monetary wages of factory and office workers and systematically cut prices while making big capital investments for expanding production in industry and in all other fields of the national economy.

After the war the Party and the Government effected wage rise on four occasions for the factory and office workers. Consequently, average monetary wages of factory and office workers this year are 2.3 times those in 1956.

Monetary wages of factory and office workers have gone up in this way, while prices have kept going down systematically. Following the war the state retail price cut was effected on six occasions and in 1958, another large-scale reduction of retail prices was made on more than 980 items.

As of the end of 1959, retail price level in state and co-operative trade were 6.2 per cent lower than in 1956, or 55.1 per cent lower than in 1953.

Real wages of factory and office workers this year are expected to rise more than double the level of the pre-war year 1949.

A large number of dependents of factory and office workers have taken up jobs. The number of the persons in employment in each family has increased from 1.2 in

1956 to 1.4 this year. Real incomes per family increased higher than real wages per head of factory and office workers.

As production grew and construction expanded at a rapid pace, the ranks of the working class rapidly swelled during the Five-Year Plan period.

As of the end of September 1960, the number of the factory and office workers in all fields of the national economy showed an increase of 640,000 over and above the figure for 1956.

Especially, women employees increased from 170,000 to about 500,000 in number during the same period. The share of women in the number of factory and office workers has increased from 20 per cent in 1956 to 34 per cent this year.

This serves to show that in our era women, freed from the long-standing household drudgery, are provided with the opportunity to devote all their talent and wisdom to the cause of socialist construction.

An end was put long ago to unemployment; all working men and women are fully guaranteed the rights to work and rest; and the dependents are vying with each other to participate in production and construction. This shows graphically the aspects of our country which is thriving and developing day by day under the socialist system.

In the spheres where work is heavy and harmful and in all other spheres of the national economy, workers are provided with perfect labour protection devices and safety precaution.

Women workers are paid equal wages with men for equal work. The state directs special care to the working and living conditions of women workers, and grants them

special benefits.

The composition of the living cost of the workers and office employees clearly indicates the enhancement of their material and cultural standards.

In the capitalist society, food bill and house rent make up a bulk of workers' and office employees' living cost.

But the situation is different in our country, where factory and office workers' food bill makes up an insignificant part of their living cost because food grain is supplied to them by the government at the prices 90 per cent lower than the purchasing prices the government pays to the peasants, and where house rent makes up 0.3 per cent of the living cost, and the charges for fuel, electricity and water supply all told never exceed 2.7 per cent of the living expenses. Instead outlay for subsidiary food-stuffs such as animal products, marine products and vegetables, for daily necessities such as fabrics, clothes and furniture and for articles of cultural use makes up a bulk of the living cost, and it is increasing every passing year.

Take the miners of the Heukryung Colliery for instance.

The number of sewing machines for each one hundred miner's families increased from 3.5 in 1956 to more than 43 in 1960, the number of wardrobe and cupboards from 78 to 152 and the number of wrist watches and clocks from 24 to 101. Every man has woollen suits and every woman has dresses made of high quality silk. Every family has a considerable sum of savings.

From this instance, one can easily get the picture of the improved living of our workers. (**Applause.**)

As the living conditions of workers keep improving

as a whole, their work becomes more joyful and efficient.

This happy life of our workers, whose work becomes more pleasant as they work more and whose incomes are growing higher and higher, underlies the great upsurge of socialist construction and the mass Chullima work-team movement.

The peasants' life, too, rapidly improved during the Five-Year Plan period.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have directed profound attention to increasing agricultural production and the improvement of peasants' life.

To the peasants in Kangwon Province who suffered severe war damage and could not completely recover from it during the post-war rehabilitation period and to the agricultural cooperatives with weak economic foundation, the Government granted them a large sum of funds and materials for farming and loaned out 140,000 tons of grain for food and seed, and reduced or exempted them from agricultural tax-in-kind.

The Government also raised the purchasing prices of agricultural produce, cut the charges for irrigation facilities and the rent for the use of machines, reduced in a big way the rate of agricultural tax-in-kind from 22.4 per cent to 8.4 per cent in 1959 fixed the rate for a long time to come and abolished tax-in-kind on cotton and tobacco. As a result, peasants' income has further increased.

In September this year, the state again rendered benefits to the peasants, exempting them from the debt they had owed to the banks amounting to a hundred million won, and relieving them from the repayment for

farm implements, loaned grain, etc. This was another important measure the state took for improving the peasants' life. This is a popular measure which is possible only in the socialist countries whose power is in the hands of the people and which have a firm economic foundation. (Applause.)

The steep increase in our peasants incomes owes to the rapid rise of agricultural production and the enormous state assistance.

During the Five-Year Plan period, agricultural co-operatives, constantly increasing their common properties, raised the dividends to their members as follows:

Increase of the Share of per Agricultural Co-op Member

	1956	1957	1958	1960 (Estimate)
Grain (Kg.)	1,616	1,742	1,826	2,100
Potato (Kg.)	357	434	501	540
Cash (Won)	95	137	203	300

This year our agricultural co-operative member families have earned enough to sell large quantities of extra food grain to the state, setting aside 400 kg. for each head of their family members. They have earned quite a sum of cash incomes from their side-lines.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the living of our peasants as a whole reached the level of middle peasants or well-to-do middle peasants.

While sharply increasing the dividends to their members, our agricultural co-operatives undertook extensive construction projects with the commonly accumulated funds, with stress being laid on the projects associated with production.

During the past four years, our agricultural co-operatives built 5.7 million square metres of stalls, more than 8,000 warehouses, 16,000 silk raising and curing rooms and many other establishments; as well as 670,000 square metres of schools, more than 3,000 club houses and democratic publicity halls, 66,000 modern houses; and many stores, clinics, bath houses, kindergartens, nurseries and other cultural and welfare establishments.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the agricultural co-operatives in Moonduk County, South Pyongan Province, increased the distribution of grain to each member family from 2,600 kg. to 3,410 kg. on the average, and the sharing out of cash from 59 won to 273 won. Surplus food grain in this county increased from 7,100 to 18,600 tons, or more than 2.6 times.

Common accumulation of the co-operatives and the earnings of their members steadily increased, with the result that 24 agricultural co-operatives in this county could build in four years 1,300 production establishments, two-storeyed brick school buildings with class rooms totalling 252, 15 club houses, 24 stores, 27 kindergartens and nurseries, 35 bath houses and 2,830 dwellings. The living of all co-op member families has reached the level above that of well-to-do peasants.

The peasants in mountainous areas including Changsung and Byukdong counties, North Pyongan Province, improved their living by correctly carrying through the Party's call for making good use of mountains.

This year, the peasants and working people of Changsung County have not only raised grain output more than twice the figure for 1956, but also increased their monetary income noticeably by raising many graminivorous animals

such as cattle and rabbits and milking in large quantities from Korean cows with stress on animal breeding and by collecting such wild fruits as wild grapes, mountain cranberry and wild pears and medicinal herbs and by extensively developing local industries such as brewing, milling, oil extracting and paper making. The average share of an agricultural cooperative household in the county rose in 4 years as follows; grain from 1,434 kg. to 2,188 kg., potatoes from 125 kg. to 304 kg. and cash from 99 won to 1,084 won.

This county, once food-deficient mountainous area, has become an area with no small amount of surplus food grain, and all the cooperative members have come to lead as a bountiful life as others. (**Applause.**)

Take the Okpo Agricultural Co-operative in the county for instance. All of the peasants who in the past were only in hemp clothes even in winter have now cotton padded clothes, fatigue clothes and Sunday suits. Each of the 140 co-operative member households is provided with through-wire radio service. After this autumn alone they bought 36 sewing machines.

During his on-the-spot guidance Premier Kim Il Sung once instructed to "Turn Changsung County into a golden mountain like the flat Ryongchun County was turned into a golden plain." Thus his instructions are being splendidly carried out in all the agricultural co-ops in Changsung County. (**Applause.**)

In the rural villages of our country, from plain areas up to mountainous areas, all traces of poverty and backwardness, the legacy of the past, have disappeared and new rich, cultural and socialist life has begun to flower.

Even the people over seventy are thinking of how to live better and continue to work, talking about the more

bountiful and happier future. They say that today in the era of the Workers' Party, they should celebrate the ninetieth birthday as the grand birthday instead of the sixtieth as the Koreans traditionally do. With the completion of socialist transformation in towns and the countryside and the steep rise of industrial and agricultural production, the tremendous development has also been made in commodity circulation. As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the essence of the socialist commerce, unlike the capitalist commerce which serves exploiters for their money-making and pleasure-seeking, is to supply commodities to the working people and afford them facilities for living. During the Five-Year Plan period, the Party and the Government paid profound attention to improving commodity supply to promote the wellbeing of people. The facts that socialist transformation of private trade was completed, that speculative and profiteering practices were eliminated in the process of circulation and that the practices of intermediary exploitation were rooted out, are of great importance for the improvement of the working people's living. Everywhere one goes, he cannot find any privately-owned store, but only state-run or co-operative stores serving the working people. People can buy commodities at cheap prices without any fear of being fooled. The whole country from big cities to remote mountainous area is covered with the network of socialist trade. During the Five-Year Plan period, commodity rationing was abolished completely, and the developed commodity circulation system on the basis of fixed state retail prices was established.

Thus, conditions have been created for smoothly and evenly meeting the demands of population in every district

in the country. In our country there are no rural districts or out-of-the-way corner where no stores are set up. Commodities are supplied in a planned way to all inhabited areas, and commodities are sold at the same government-fixed prices throughout the country. This is something inconceivable under capitalism. During the Five-Year Plan period, retail trade network has been expanded two-fold as a whole, and many department stores, general stores and speciality stores all furnished with modern equipment have been opened in cities and workers' settlements. Technical equipment of trade such as storing facilities for provisions, refrigerators, ice houses and meat supply facilities has been markedly improved and strengthened. This year retail commodity circulation value of state and cooperative trade is expected to grow about 3.3 times that in 1956 or 6.7 times the pre-war level.

Such growth of commodity circulation value shows clearly that the purchasing power of the working people has steeply increased.

It is characteristic in our country where socialism has triumphed that real incomes of workers, peasants and other working people grows rapidly and the purchasing power of the entire population continues to increase sharply. This constitutes a powerful impetus to the growth of production.

With the increase of people's demands, the composition of the items demanded have also markedly changed.

In 1953 the share of the non-foodstuffs in the total turnover of retail goods circulation was 46 per cent and it was 60 per cent in 1956. This year, the share went up to 69 per cent. On the contrary, the share of foodstuffs has systematically decreased.

This reflects the law-governed process of improvement of the people's livelihood, a process in which the requirements for clothing, furniture and for articles of cultural use increase faster as a result of the basic solution of the food problem.

It is not accidental that the demands of the population are growing rapidly every day for silk and woolen goods, for leather shoes, all sorts of footwear, and for sewing machines, radios, timepieces, bicycles and high-quality potteries among other items of daily use.

During the Five-Year Plan period, vegetable and food-stuffs supply centres have been established around urban communities and workers' settlements and their service of supply promoted, while the supply of bean paste, soy sauce and various other delicatessens have been constantly increased for meeting the needs of the co-operativized countryside.

With the completion of co-operativization in the countryside and the merger of farming co-operatives on the principle of one co-operative for each ri, the Party and the Government saw to it that the consumers' co-op store was reorganized into the agricultural co-op store, each agricultural co-operative concerned managing it.

This has created conditions for the peasants to sell their farm products without restriction and purchase manufactured goods without being exploited by middlemen; this has opened up a broad avenue for the development of the socialist trade in the countryside.

Our peasants can borrow the fund for farming from the state bank at a low interest whenever necessary and, besides, run their own credit cooperatives to accommodate each other with money. Usury was thoroughly eliminated

a long time ago.

With the agricultural co-operatives controlling production as well as trade, credits and all other economic affairs in a coordinated way, highly favorable conditions have been created for promoting the welfare of the peasants and rendering convenience for their living.

During the Five-Year Plan period, the cultural standards of the working people have also been elevated markedly.

Our working people need not worry any more about food, clothing and housing, about their own studies or the education of their children.

Students are forgetting even the word tuition fee. And the youth and children receive education free of charge under the solicitude of the state, and the road is wide open for anyone to develop his talent and ability as much as he wishes.

During the Five-Year Plan period, brilliant success has been gained in the field of literature and arts, too.

Inheriting the time-honoured cultural heritage of our people and taking good results made by advanced countries, our literature and arts have bloomed still more magnificently, praised as the “golden arts” in the world.

The literary and art works depicting the noble revolutionary traditions of our Party and the struggle of the riders of Chullima, heroes of our era and Red fighters of the Party, are making the spiritual world of the people more beautiful and rich and are constantly inspiring them to achieve labour exploits in socialist construction.

During the Five-Year Plan period, 137 cinema houses and theatres including the majestic, modern Pyongyang Grand Theatre were newly built in national style, production capacity of the state film studio increased considerably, and production of feature films increased 3.6 times. In our factories, mines, schools, agricultural co-operatives and all other work places and communities there are more than 60,000 amateur literary, music, dance, physical culture and sports circles, which are accelerating the mass advancement of our culture, arts, physical culture and sports.

Thanks to the popular public health policy of the Government the health of the working people of our country has been fast promoted and life of the population is improving more culturally and sanitarily.

During the period of the Five-Year Plan, the network of such public health establishments as hospitals, clinics, anti-epidemic stations grew 3 times. The task of setting up a clinic in every ri has already been carried out successfully. With the range of free medical treatment being rapidly expanded and with the switch over to universal free medical service, every working people can get free medical treatment when he falls ill. As a result, compared with the period under Japanese imperialist rule, today, the average life span of our people has prolonged by 15 years and the rate of natural growth of population per thousand grew from 10.5 before liberation to 27.3 in 1959.

During the Five-Year Plan period the number of nurseries in cities and the countryside increased by more than 10,000 and over 60 per cent of the total number of children under age is being raised healthily under the

care of the state and the co-operative organizations. During the same period the number of sanatoria and rest homes rapidly increased from 66 to 303 and every year hundreds of thousands of workers and office employees are spending their pleasant holidays there free of charge. In our country burden of the working people is on the decrease, whereas the additional benefits given to them by the state is on the systematic increase. Whereas the wages of the workers and office employees and the incomes of peasants have sharply increased, their tax burden has considerably decreased. The proportion of the tax income from the inhabitants in the gross state budgetary revenue has dwindled from 20 per cent in 1956 to 2.1 per cent this year. In the capitalist countries taxes are levied on the people for land, houses, ships, etc.; enormous taxes are imposed under the name of business tax, income tax, education tax, indirect consumption tax and so forth. But in our country there is no tax except the income tax upon workers and office employees and agricultural tax-in-kind upon peasants, and the tax rates are very low. (**Applause.**) The Party and the Government envisage complete abolition of these taxes within the coming few years to make the country free from taxation. (**Applause.**) While lightening in every way the burden of the working people, the state renders them increasingly greater benefits free of charge. Annual average sum of the appropriation for social and cultural measures made during the Five-Year Plan period for the promotion of cultural well-being of the people amounted to 300 million won or 3.1 times the figure for the Three-Year Plan period.

If we take into consideration the expenses for educa-

tion, medical service, payment for holidays, expenses for kindergartens, nurseries, sanatoria, rest homes, defrayment for scholarship and social insurance, etc. the workers and office employees of our country receive from the state a sum of nearly half of their wages, in addition to their regular wages.

Only the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic which regard the promotion of the people's well-being as the supreme law of their activity can direct such warm solicitude to steadily improving the people's living and expend vast funds.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have increased real incomes of the factory and office workers and peasants and have not only improved speedily and evenly their living but also have ensured the persons with no kith and kin, disabled people, aged people and orphans a stabilized life at the government expenses. It is long time ago that in our country vagrants and beggars disappeared. Especially, since the close of 1959 we have been receiving fellow countrymen from Japan who have had long years of humiliated and hard life in Japan, and provided them with the conditions for enjoying a worthy life without any inconveniences in their dear fatherland.

Relying on the powerful economic foundation in the northern part of the country, we will continue to receive our fellow countrymen coming from Japan and guarantee them employment and a new life full of hope. (**Applause.**)

We have solved basic problems in the material and cultural life of the people by transforming the social relations and steeply increasing production and have laid the

foundation for a more bountiful and cultured life in the future. This is one of the most splendid successes achieved in accomplishing the Five-Year Plan. (**Applause.**)

* * *

Deputies!

Our people under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, surmounting all difficulties, won a great victory by successfully fulfilling the Five-Year Plan. (**Applause.**)

The fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan is a historic event of great political and economic significance in the life of the Korean people.

The fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan and the triumph of the socialist revolution in towns and countryside put an end to the source of centuries-old exploitation and poverty and established monolithically a most progressive social system, under which the people help each other, work and live together in happiness. (**Applause.**)

The establishment of this social system in the northern part of the Republic, which gives full play to the energy and talent of the people and brings them great happiness, signifies a great achievement made by our people. (**Applause.**)

Only by rejecting flatly the right opportunist views of certain elements that the socialist revolution in the northern part should not be promoted "in haste," and by doing our utmost to complete without delay, in a short space of time, the socialist transformation in towns and the countryside, could we pave the broad path to the fast development of the country's productive forces and speedy advance of technology. (**Applause.**)

The fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan marked the completion of the first stage tasks of socialist industrialization in our country correctly laid down at the historic Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Party and brought about a big leap in socialist construction.

By implementing through their heroic struggle the correct line of our Party on giving priority to the development of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, our working people could remove the age-old backwardness in productive forces, establish a firm self-supporting foundation of the national economy and solve, first in our history, the food, clothing and housing questions in the main. (**Applause.**)

We established a self-supporting industry with the machine-building industry, which is capable of steadily equipping all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques and, organized the large-scale socialist rural economy which is being rapidly equipped with modern techniques.

We built a firm, self-supporting foundation of the national economy on the ruins by tightening our belts and saving even a copper, and thus we could smash to smithereens the enemy's expectation that we would be unable to rise again, as well as the wrong views held by some people that the Five-Year Plan was impracticable. (**Loud applause.**)

The great historic significance of the Five-Year Plan lies in the fact that we laid a firm material foundation by establishing the foundation for industrialization and raising the productive forces to a new high—a material foundation which enables us to build any modern factory or new industrial branches on our own, if wanted; safeguard

the political and economic independence of the country against the invasion by the imperialists; and bring about the country's prosperity and the efflorescence of the national culture. (**Applause.**)

The fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan consolidated the worker-peasant alliance into an invincible force on the new socialist basis and enhanced to a great extent the political and moral unity of the people of all social standings.

The heroic working class, that had been assuming the role of the glorious standard-bearer in the whole course of socialist construction, made imperishable, great exploits through their selflessness and creative enthusiasm in the struggle for a new life, and is leading with confidence the entire working masses to a yet brighter future. (**Applause.**) Our peasants, who are enjoying happiness along the road of socialism, are doing their utmost to convert our rural areas into an abundant, cultural and modern countryside. Our intellectuals, who have been remoulded and re-educated in the course of serving the interests of revolution, are also devoting their talent and ability to the cause of economic and cultural construction.

The fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan further consolidated the democratic base in the northern part, politically and economically, and turned it into an impregnable bastion for the unification of the country. (**Applause.**)

We not only healed the war-wounds in a short space of time, but also could strengthen further the might of the democratic base by building powerful industry and socialist rural economy in the North.

The advanced socialist system and the powerful economic foundation established in the northern part, and the

monolithic political unity of the people—all this served for converting our democratic base into a mighty revolutionary force not to be encroached upon by any force. (*Applause.*)

The great victory we attained in socialist construction not only signifies the victory of the people in the North, but also of the entire Korean people.

The political and economic power accumulated in the northern part, is imparting tremendous inspiration to the South Korean people calling them to the liberation struggle, and constitutes reliable guarantee for rapidly restoring the ruined South Korean economy and relieving their South Korean compatriots from the dire straits. (*Applause.*)

Only through the immediate realization of economic exchange and co-operation between the North and the South relying on the powerful heavy industry established in the northern part, can we free the South Korean economy from the bonds of colonial subjugation and ensure its self-reliant development. Otherwise, there is no way to restore the utterly destroyed national industry and extremely ruined agriculture in South Korea and relieve the South Korean compatriots from the living hell of today.

Our people have firmly established the foundation of the self-supporting national economy in the base of the Korean revolution and become able to rehabilitate and develop the South Korean economy in the shortest period when the barrier between the North and the South is uplifted, and promote the peaceful unification of the country. This fact attests to the great victory we won in the course of carrying out the Five-Year Plan. (*Applause.*)

Our people guided by the Party conquered the first height in socialist construction by victoriously fulfilling the Five-Year Plan. We have secured with credit a step-

ping-stone to make another leap forward. The task facing us in the next stage is to make a decisive advance in industrialization by carrying through the technical revolution, drastically improve the people's living, and conquer a still higher height in socialist construction.

The Party and Government expect to solve this question during the Seven-Year Plan period beginning with next year.

In the first half of the Seven-Year Plan period the already created heavy industrial bases will be replenished and perfected, light industry and agriculture be developed rapidly, and thereby people's living be improved drastically and, in the latter half, the material and technical foundation of socialism will be decisively strengthened by further expanding the bases of heavy industry and improving its technical equipment.

The Seven-Year Plan is, as Comrade Kim Il Sung has correctly defined, a plan of overall technical revolution in our country.

We will uninterruptedly introduce new technique in industry, agriculture, transport and in all other fields of the national economy and effect technical innovation, thereby converting our country into an advanced industrial one.

Thus our people, who have been freed from exploitation and oppression, will also be emancipated from hard and arduous labour. They will produce material values in greater abundance with easier work, and so their life will become more bountiful and cultured.

Deputies!

Under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea our people have already won a great victory in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

With a feeling of enormous pride and confidence, our people are looking forward to the brighter future. The task of scaling the eminence of socialism from which one can see at a nearer distance Communism, the goal of mankind, is assigned to the people of our era.

This is a glorious but difficult task.

Our people repulsed in the war the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists by displaying unexampled heroism, defended the independence and honour of the country, and in the post-war period they rehabilitated the national economy on the debris by overcoming all the difficulties, further developed it and carried out with success the difficult tasks of the Five-Year Plan.

How could we gain such a great victory?

The correct policy and right guidance of the Party, the indomitable will and patriotic devotion of the people who are ready to go through anything if it is for executing the Party policy, the unbreakable unity between the Party and the people—all this constitutes the source of our invincible might and a guarantee of our victory. (**Loud applause.**)

The victory we won in the socialist revolution and socialist construction signifies the great victory of our Party's mass line. Our Party placed its trust in the inexhaustible creative power of the popular masses and, always finding itself among the masses, discussed with them, summoned up their revolutionary zeal and creative talent, thereby adhering to the revolutionary mass line of converting the Party policy into that of the popular masses.

In guiding the economic activities, cultural construction and all other work, the Party saw to it that political work should be done first in order that the masses may grasp fully the political significance of their work in car-

rying out the immediate revolutionary task and be mobilized voluntarily.

The mass line of our Party has been displaying ever greater vitality since the Comrade Kim Il Sung's personal on-the-spot guidance in Chungsanri. His instructions at Chungsan-ri have brought a new change in the Party's guidance in rural work in conformity with the new circumstances, thereby bringing about high political and labour enthusiasm among the broad peasant masses and opening a new animated phase on all fronts of socialist construction. The Chullima movement, which started in the most arduous period of the country's socialist construction, and has been making a steady, vigorous advance, is a manifestation of the great material force of the ideology and policy of our Party, which seized the popular masses, and is an expression of the burning desire of our people to alter their lot which lags behind others at an early date, create a happy new life and make the fatherland prosper.

The Party has always taught us that only by making ten steps when others go one step or one hundreds steps against ten, can the backward productive forces be raised rapidly, the complete victory of socialism be brought faster and the cause of the country's unification be achieved.

This line outlined by the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung stems from the fact that the working masses freed from exploitation and oppression can display inexhaustible creative energy and man's consciousness plays a decisive role in socialist construction. Accordingly, the Party did its best to train the working people into staunch revolutionary fighters by educating them in the glorious

revolutionary traditions of our Party and communist ideology.

A fierce ideological struggle was waged among the broad popular masses for liquidating all the old ideological remnants such as passivity, conservatism and mysticism and for continued innovation and uninterrupted advance. Our working people who armed themselves with the Party's will and communist ideology have marched valiantly forward towards socialism along the path indicated by the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung in the spirit of dividing mountains and draining oceans, displaying great strength which no one could imagine before. (Applause.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"It is not accidental that the people who never had their own power and were subjected to humiliation in the past should strive with might and main for defending the power, once they have seized it, and for beautifully building the society of which they themselves are the master.

"How splendid it is that our people, who had long suffered poverty and who still lack many things, have a hard time and lag behind others in many respects due to the war which made matters even worse, are rushing and running ahead so as to make a better living!

"Yes, we must run ahead. And this is the will and demand of the masses.

"No force can check or break such mass revolutionary spirit."

In our country the Chullima movement has become a great revolutionary movement of the socialist builders, who have been liberated from exploitation and oppression and who think and act as the will of the Party bids, a movement for sweeping away the outdated and worn-out things and

achieving the complete victory of socialism earlier. The Chullima line has become the Party's general line in socialist construction. (Applause.)

Through their hard struggle and bitter trials our people have come to have firmer conviction of the correctness of the Party's line and leadership , and realize more clearly their own great potentiality.

Today our people have a boundless love for and deep confidence in the Party which leads them from victory to victory and they are resolved to cut their way through difficulties once the Party directs them. (Applause.)

Before us may lie difficulties and narrow paths. However, no difficulty can obstruct us.

The Party is calling us to a new battle. As we have been victorious in the past, so we will secure without fail great victory in carrying out the historic Seven-Year Plan too, overcoming every difficulty. (Applause.)

Let us all march forward for a new victory firmly uniting around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung! (Loud, prolonged applause.)

DECISION OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ON THE FULFILMENT OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1957-61) FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The First Five-Year Plan (1957-61) for Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been successfully fulfilled thanks to the correct line of the Workers' Party of Korea on giving priority to the development of heavy industry along with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and the heroic labour struggle of the working masses for the execution of the line.

The plan was fulfilled two and a half years ahead of the set time in terms of the gross industrial output value of state and co-operative enterprises and by the end of this year, or in four years' time, the assignments under the Five-Year Plan will have been overfulfilled as a whole in all branches of the national economy.

During the same period agricultural co-operativization and socialist transformation of private trade and industry were completed in our country and the socialist re-

lations of production came to hold an undivided sway in all branches of the national economy.

Thus the source of exploitation and poverty in towns and the countryside was removed for good and the country's productive forces are developing at a rapid rate.

A firm heavy industry base has been established with the powerful machine-building industry as the core, which is capable of equipping all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques.

With the development of heavy industry, the base of light industry which was next to nothing in the past has been created and the local industry developed rapidly along with the central industry.

As a result, the colonial onesidedness historically bequeathed to us has been completely eliminated and the foundation of the independent national economy has come into existence, paving the way for the overall industrialization of the country.

The rural economy is also developing at a rapid pace with the active support from industry. Irrigation and electrification were already completed in the main and now overall mechanization of the countryside is being successfully carried on. Thus our agriculture came to have a firm material-technical foundation to gather in rich and stable harvest every year, and our once backward countryside has changed its appearance into a new socialist, cultural countryside based on modern techniques and collective economy.

In the field of construction, too, many factories, modern houses and public establishments have been built in a

short space of time presenting magnificent looks. This could be done by industrializing the production of sections and parts and raising remarkably the level of mechanization and proportion of pre-fabricated construction.

Technical advance in construction and the achievements made in the construction and building materials industry have created conditions for carrying on a larger-scale construction in future in our country.

In the field of transport, new railways have been laid and the technical equipment of transport facilities improved markedly. Not only the rapidly growing demands for transportation in step with the leaping development of the national economy are satisfactorily met, but modern passenger traffic facilities are put in good order and the transport service for the people is further improved.

In the fields of education, culture and public health, the universal and compulsory middle school education has already been enforced, and preparations for the compulsory technical educational system and the tasks of the cultural revolution are being successfully pushed forward.

In all branches of the national economy, nation's technical personnel have been trained in great numbers, representing powerful technical forces capable of running or building on their own modern factories and enterprises. A firm foundation has been laid for the development of modern science required by our country.

Thus our country, once backward, has been converted into a developed industrial-agricultural country.

Great achievements made in all branches of the national economy have led to a marked improvement in peo-

ple's livelihood. The living standard of workers and office-employees has been raised by a great margin and that of the peasants as a whole has attained the level of middle or well-to-do middle peasants.

The entire people have jobs and are freed from worry about food, clothing and housing; they can send their children to schools as they wish and are entitled to free medical treatment at any place.

Our people have a solid means and prospect for a still better life.

The political and economic strength accumulated in the northern part of the Republic constitutes a strong power to stir up the struggle of the South Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country, and a firm guarantee for rehabilitating in a short period of time the ruined South Korean economy after the unification.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea notes with great satisfaction the complete, successful fulfilment of the Law on the First Five-Year Plan (1957-61) for Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on June 11, 1958, by the Third Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

The great achievements made in fulfilling the First Five-Year Plan furnish proof that the measures taken by the Government of the Republic for executing the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea were correct and that the entire working people, rallied iron-like around the Party and Government, devoted fully their creative initiative and patriotic selflessness to the struggle for the carrying out of the policy.

The present session is firmly convinced that the entire people will not slacken the speed of Chullima (winged horse) and will make uninterrupted innovations and continuous advance towards a still higher eminence in socialist construction.

CHOI YONG KUN

President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PAK MOON KYOO

Secretary-General of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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CORRECTIONS

Page	Line	Should read:
163	12	The stark reality refutes the trite "theory" of the
204	2	tons and the steel rod rolling shop of the Kangsun Steel
270	3	Grand Theatre in national style were newly built, produc-